The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernian at Father Point, and the Malta and Edinburgh at this Port.

The Invitation to the Conference Accepted by Austria, Prussia and Italy.

No Military Movements to be Made During Its Deliberations.

The Programme for the Conference Not Yet Disclosed.

No Suspension of Warlike Preparations.

Austria Inciting a Revolt in Prussian Poland.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Steady Progress in Recovery and Gradual Return of Confidence.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on Thursday, May 31, *viâ* Londonderry, June 1, passed Farther Point at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, *en route* to Quebec.

The steamships *Malta* and *Edinburgh* arrived at this port yesterday.

It is asserted that Austria, Prussia, and Italy have definitely accepted the invitation to the Conference, and communications were being interchanged for arranging a day to meet. The terms of acceptance had not been disclosed. It is said that Prussia acceded to the desire expressed in the letter of invitation, that the armed Powers should make no further military movements during the deliberations of the Conference, but there was no indication of an intermission in warlike preparations. It is reported that the Emperor of France will preside at the Conference.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 28 says: "We hear from Paris that the fleets at Cherbourg and Brest received orders last week to be ready to go to sea at the first summons. Certain hints which have been dropped lately at the French Minister of Marine lead to the suspicion that they will have to go to the Black Sea rather than to the Adriatic, and that they will be accompanied by a British squadron."

The *Morning Herald* says the Chilian Minister to London had demanded his passports. The British Government is said to have offended both belligerents. Spain is incensed at Mr. LAYARD's language, and Chili is indignant at being left in the lurch at the eleventh hour.

The steamship *Palmyra*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown May 28.

The steamships *City of Paris* and *England*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 29th.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 29th.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 30th.

The steamship *Germania*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 31st.

The steamship *Merrimac*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 31st.

The steamship *China*, from Boston *viâ*. Halifax, arrived at Queenstown June 1st.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 31st.

The steamers *Etna* and *Louisiana* left Liverpool on the 30th for Mew-York, calling at Queenstown.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Coming War in Europe—The Situation—Austria's Title to Venetia—Austrian Preparations—Fortification of Venetia—The Congress and its Difficulties—The Revolution and German Unity—War Probable, and its Possible Results—Torpedoes—Testimonial to Maury—Statue to Peabody.

LONDON, Saturday, May 26, 1866.

The great war in Europe has not begun. I said, in my last, that it could not begin at once. It would require weeks before either of the three Great Powers engaged would be ready to strike the first blow. Even Italy, the fiercest of all, and the most desperately bent on war, still needs some time. GARIBALDI has issued a sort of proclamation, but he has not moved, nor is his corps of volunteers fully organized. The Italians are massing troops on the frontier, and the enthusiasm is high and general; but Italy, alone, can scarcely hope to attack with success her formidable enemy. She must wait for Prussia to begin.

And how stands it with Prussia? There is delay, hesitation and great popular discontent. Hundreds of meetings are held, denouncing the war as unnecessary. Business is disorganized, finances are in confusion, people are taken from mines, factories and agriculture for the army, cursing BISMARCK; and in some districts, poor BLIND, who attempted to assassinate him, is considered a martyr. The Duchies are opposed to the designs of Prussia for their absorption, and seek the protection of Austria and the German Federation. The smaller States, with even a greater unanimity than I expected, have determined upon an armed neutrality, or side with Austria. Prussia encounters unexpected opposition in the feeling of her own people, in the attitude of the lesser States, and in the unity and energy of Austria.

And Austria, it is more and more evident, is unexpectedly strong and united. Vienna is full of enthusiasm. There is not a sign of disaffection in Hungary. Austrian Poland looks upon Austria as the protector of her liberties. If Russia were drawn into the war it is not improbable that all Poland would unite in aid of Austria. Even in the weakest portion of the Empire, politically, in Venetia, Austria finds little difficulty. A portion of the Venetians have gone to Italy, and have been permitted to go, for the Austrians show no animosity to the Venetians. They look upon the possession of the country as a geographical or military necessity, but are quite willing that the people should become Italians, if they prefer it. In point of fact, Austria would be glad to be rid of this province, if it could be done without weakening the defences of the Empire. No Government wants unwilling subjects. They are always a source of weakness.

And this matter of Venetia is curiously misrepresented. It was never a part of Italy, since the fall of the Roman Empire. For twelve centuries it was an independent Republic. It is not a province torn from Italy. Austria received it at the peace of Campo Fornio, as a compensation for the Netherlands. Her title was renewed by NAPOLEON I., confirmed by the treaties of 1815, and again by NAPOLEON III., after the battle of Solferino. As far as long occupation and treaties go, no country in Europe has any better right to its territories than Austria has to Venetia. And Italy has but one pretext for taking it; that is a pretty strong one no doubt—it is, that Italy wants it. And it may also be that a majority of the Venetians wish to be free from Austria and join Italy. No vote has been taken, but we may assume it as a fact. And what then? Are the wishes of a local population to be consulted on all occasions? Have the wishes of the Poles, the Fins, the Hungarians, the Irish, been consulted in Europe? Does England talk of restoring Gibraltar to Spain or Malta to Italy? Or, to bring the matter home, suppose Mexico were to demand the retrocession of New-Mexico and Texas, and the people desired it, would the United States listen for a moment to such a proposition? No country in Europe has a right to ask Austria to give up Venetia. It is a question for herself and the people of that province.

Austria is arming with great energy and an extraordinary unanimity, to defend herself against Prussia and Italy, and, so far as I am able to see, the chances are in her favor. Her position in Venetia is, as you know, one of extraordinary strength. To the regular army of Italy she will oppose her veteran troops and her fortifications—to GARIBALDI and his volunteers her hardy Croats and Tyrolese riflemen. On the North Gen. BENEDEK, a commander full of spirit and resources, will command the united forces of Southern Germany and Hungary. If Prussia attacks, the seat of war will be in the gorges and defiles of Saxony, which a few thousand men can hold against any odds. And here is Prussia, with even Hanover against her, and the Elbe Duchies in open opposition. If there is any ground for the hope of peace, with which the speculators have been flattering themselves the past week, it is the discouraging position of things for the Power that has brought on the danger of war.

If the spirit of Austria is high, her preparations are also on an immense scale. The army of Venetia is now 130,000 strong, which, leaving garrisons of 40,000 in the fortresses, leaves 90,000 men for field service. This does not include the defence of Venice. Gen. BENEDEK has on the frontiers of Prussia and Saxony an army of 380,000 men and 500 guns. The Austrian reserves make up fully 800,000 men, not counting the forces of Bavaria, Saxony, &c. Vienna, preparing for the worst, is being fortified. Twenty thousand men are at work night and day, and one contractor furnishes bricks to the number of 40,000,000.

There is to be a Congress. There was one in London during the Danish war, and much good it did. There was a Congress before the Italian war. There was an attempt to prevent the war of the Crimea. At this time any action of a Congress is impossible, because nothing can be settled. Italy *will* have Venetia. Prussia *will* have the Elbe Provinces. Austria must yield to the demands of both. But no Congress can ask her to yield to either demand. All a Congress can do is to suggest a compensation—but where is it to come from. Suppose our Congress meets, and summons before it the representatives of the three Powers. Prussia will disarm if she can have the Duchies. Italy will be very happy to disarm if she can have Venetia. What says Austria. "As to the Duchies, they are members of the German Federation, If they are united to Prussia, I demand an equal territory; but I prefer to have them independent. As to Venetia, there are my title deeds, bearing the seals of France, England, Russia, and Prussia, with half a century of unbroken possession. No power has a right to ask me to give up what no other power would surrender. But if I were to consent, what territory can be given me for compensation? Will Prussia give back Silesia? Will Russia cede Poland? Will you compel Turkey to give me the Danubian Provinces, and will Russia and England consent?"

Look on the map and tell me what a Congress can do. And while they are muddling over it, here are two millions of men in arms and "the revolution"—GARIBALDI leading, and MAZZINI urging on to slaughter. Congress is a broken reed. NAPOLEON might compel a peace, perhaps, by declaring that he would take part with Austria or against her. I do not see how he can turn round and fight against Italy after Magenta and Solferino, nor how he can fight with Austria to compel her to yield what his own treaties guaranteed to her. Prussia might withdraw from the contest if not irrevocably bound by a treaty with Italy. Or a revolution in Prussia might overturn the Government and repudiate the treaty. But Italy, it is said, is in such a desperate condition that she must fight. It is war or destruction. War or revolution. War or the return of the Bourbons. War is needed to unite her. A successful war will burn up all the existing elements of disaffection. Let VICTOR EMANUEL take Venetia, and he will have both reaction and revolution at his feet. Peace will bring bankruptcy and ruin. Defeat can do no more. Money can no longer be borrowed from abroad or gathered at home, without the plea of military necessity. War and the hope of victory unites the people, melts them together in the fire of a common enthusiasm, and gives the nation its only hope.

The Czar ALEXANDER is so earnest in his desire for peace that he has written three letters within a few days to the King of Prussia, and has come to reside at Warsaw, that he may be as near as possible to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, while the Russian army in Poland has been increased to 160,000. There are some doubts expressed whether the Emperor NAPOLEON is equally anxious for peace, but all his movements point in that direction; though he can neither insist on Italy giving up the hope of acquiring Venetia, nor do more than advise its abandonment by Austria.

There is, however, a power behind Italy and Germany, which may come into play—the power of the Revolution. The spirit of KARL BLIND animates many thousands of Germans. The editors of twenty Liberal German newspapers held a meeting the other day, and resolved to labor against Prussia for peace; then, if war came, to invoke revolution to strike for German unity. Prussia knows the force of this element, and proposes to take advantage of it by summoning a Parliament elected by universal suffrage. From a great German war we may see the formation of a great Republic in the heart of Europe to which every German State would gravitate, and with which it would coalesce. This is one of the possible results of the probable great war in Europe.

The opposition to the war in Prussia and the German States gives really almost the only hope of peace. The unwillingness to serve in the army is very general, and breaks out at times into open resistance or sullen riot. On Sunday a meeting of 200 German deputies at Frankfort adopted resolutions condemning the war. The Government is very unpopular, and is in financial as well as political difficulties.

Prussia has less sympathy at this moment than any Power in Europe. Only the Italians profess any friendship, and that is not sympathy but interest. All Italy, which is for union either under VICTOR EMANUEL or the Republic, is full of enthusiasm for the war. They look upon it as a necessity of national existence; as a means of getting rid of all differences and difficulties. Let VICTOR EMANUEL be victorious, and all opposition would be swept away. If he fails, he will be swept away, and there will remain reaction and revolution, with the probability of foreign intervention.

A Mr. HOLMES, an American, I believe, has given a lecture at the United Service Museum, on the application of electricity to torpedoes. He gave the result of numerous experiments he had made in conjunction with Lieut. MAURY, and made some striking experiments. Lieut. MAURY, I may mention, has been honored with a testimonial by the merchants and naval officers of England; not a paltry piece of plate, but a very substantial purse of $15,000, which may be equivalent to a fatted calf for a prodigal rebel tired of eating husks in Mexico. Mr. PEABODY, I am happy to say, is to be honored with a statue in London. London statues are such beautiful things! You should see the Victoria in the Royal Exchange with its coating of half an inch of soot, washed into streaks by a smart shower, like a Queen of the chimney sweepers on a wet May Day. Good Mr. PEABODY will make one more sooty embellishment for this grimy metropolis, but his memory will always remain fresh and pure in the hearts of the poor of London.

The Capitals of Europe are as gay as if no war was expected. Florence is all flowers, music, and beauty. In Vienna, save for the movements of troops and work on the fortifications, you would not know that the country was threatened on the north and on the south. London celebrates the return of PATTI, and holds magnificent flower shows. The Empress gives balls at the Tuileries, and *La Biche au Bois* has just closed with its 400th representation. Only Prussia is sad and sombre. The war seems popular everywhere, except with the power that has brought it on and made it apparently inevitable.

Until the matter is settled in a small Congress at Vienna, or a great fight in Saxony and Venetia, I shall write by every steamer, converging as far as possible into a single focus the rays of European intelligence.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Great Problem of Reconstruction Viewed from an English Standpoint.

From the London Times, May 30.

It would be hard to exaggerate the perplexities of the question which now embarrasses the Legislature of America, and places the Congress and President of the United States in direct opposition to each other. The Congress, as at present constituted, is essentially radical, while the President is practically conservative; but these differences of opinion, which might otherwise be of little consequence, find an intensity of expression on the great question of the negro. We know from our own experience the difficulties connected with the subject of emancipation, even under conditions favorable to its settlement; but in America these embarrassments have been immeasurably increased by the circumstances of the times. A rebellion, a civil war, a victory, and an outburst of all the passions incidental to such a result, have combined to encumber the original question with perplexities not its own. The question of the negro would be impracticable enough if dealt with alone, as an open question, on grounds of pure policy or expediency, but in America it has been made a party question also, and is employed to keep one section of politicians in power and another out of office. Then the subject is inseparably connected in the mind of the people with the insurrection and the insurgents, so that doctrines of philanthropy are professed or recommended out of mere spite to the South. In addition to all these disadvantages we may say that the question is materially obscured by misapprehensions, for there are many Americans of the Northern States who have no practical acquaintance with the actual position and prospects of the negro in the South.

In this embroilment *the most satisfactory feature of affairs is the consistent, sincere, and intelligent policy of the President himself.* We should be begging the question if we said that this policy was the only true one; but it is at any rate *uniform in character and reasonable in purpose*, nor can we doubt that it has been honestly conceived and as honestly entertained. Nobody accuses ANDREW JOHNSON of political ambition or intrigue. He has declared that he has no affection for power, and no wish to have his tenure of office prolonged. He is a Southerner by extraction, and knows from experience what the Slave States were, and can guess what they are likely to become. He knows also what the negro is, and if his impressions on this point are rather unfavorable to the perfectibility of the black, he could produce abundant authority in support of the conclusion. But he is certainly not hostile to the negro or indifferent to his fate; on the contrary, he propounds his policy in the interest of the black himself, properly understood. The war, be it remembered, has emancipated, suddenly and violently, three millions of negroes, and has left them free citizens among six millions of whites. What is to be their position? They form a distinct race—a race always looked upon as inferior, and lately held in bondage. They are now free, but they are not the political equals of the whites. They must live, however, and they must work, and they must find, or have found for them, some position in the social body. What in its general features ought that position to be?

Mr. JOHNSON maintains that it would be impolitic, if not impracticable, to establish the negro in any position of antagonism toward his former masters. Do what you will in the way of legislation and ordinance, you must still have three millions of blacks scattered among twice that number of whites over an immense area of territory. The superior race is not only far more powerful, but twice as numerous. Whites must find the capital and direct the enterprise by which black labor is employed and remunerated. Manifestly, then, the black must depend upon the white for all the essentials of life, encouragement and protection included. No system of special or artificial tutelage could be maintained which would compensate the black for the loss of the white man's good will. Nothing would forward his interests so effectually as that good will cordially exerted. It would be almost impossible to establish, and vain to think of maintaining an official machinery over all the States of the South for the support of the negro against his former master. Better by far leave the two races on good terms with each other, and trust to the agency of the superior race for the progress to be made. That progress may be much or little; the negro may be found improvable or otherwise, but whatever is to be done with him or for him will be done best by those among whom his lot is cast, and with whom he must live.

Convictions founded on these views must necessarily place the President in opposition to the dominant party in Congress. That party, ostensibly in the interests of the negro, but obviously to some extent for political interests of its own, would deal with the question in a very different spirit. The Radicals desire to establish immediately a complete equality between black and white. They would give the negro the right of suffrage, and remove all his disabilities. It has even been proposed to present every emancipated slave with a homestead of confiscated land, and by an elaborate system of administrative machinery to make the negro and keep him the equal of his former master. To all these proposals, apart from their intrinsic justice or injustice, Mr. JOHNSON objects that they would tend to the ruin of the black and practically consummate his doom by making the white man his enemy. The old spirit of the Southerners—a spirit which it is impossible to eradicate in a moment— was never unfriendly toward the negro regarded as a dependent, but it always rebelled against the notion of making him an equal. If the blacks are set up in the position contemplated by the Radicals, they will have the hand of every white man against them, and that enmity can never be compensated by Government protection. The Radicals know full well that the adoption of their policy would establish an everlasting feud between the two races in the South, but their desire to depress and humiliate the Southerner is so strong that it governs their views of the entire question. They profess to expect that by special legislation and official agency they could protect and maintain the blacks in this artificial position against all the jealousy or hatred of the Whites. They know that society in the South would be in a state of war, not peace; but they think they could make the Negro so strong, and his former master so weak, has the trial might be sustained. Mr. JOHNSON replies that this is an impossibility, that the six millions of Southern citizens must prevail against the cumbrous and uncertain action of a Department, and that if the Negro in the South is deprived of the sympathy and good will of the white population he will, in the end, degenerate, die out, and disappear.

It appears that the President *has not only the balance of reason on his side, but the advantage of sincerity also.* When Mr. JOHNSON states his views we do not suspect that he is influenced by any other motives than those which he avows. There is, indeed, no ground for supposing that in any part of his Reconstruction policy he has been actuated by any but honest and straightforward convictions. But as much cannot be said for the Radicals. We are not entitled to condemn them in a body, but their proceedings in Congress during the present session irrisistibly suggest the conclusion that they *are animated as much by the spirit of party as by any pure political principle.* We cannot imagine that Mr. JOHNSON has any wish but to do what he thinks best, whether rightly or wrongly, for the American Union. We can very easily imagine that the Radicals, beyond or besides such a motive, wish to keep the Democrats out and themselves in, and that when they propose their legislation for the Southern blacks, they are really aiming a blow at their political opponents—the Southern whites. In the meantime, however, a question which would tax to the utmost the wisdom of the wisest government is thus debated on grounds *with which wisdom has nothing to do*, and one of the greatest problems of modern days is left to *find its own solution in the accidents and chances of party conflict.*

THE GERMAN WAR QUESTION

The Difficulties that Beset a Congress—Small Chance of Preventing War.

From the Paris Siecle, May 25.

When the Conference shall at last have met, when we shall have passed through all the phases of this interminable procedure, every plenipotentiary will refer to his Government if the slightest accident —if an unexpected interpretation or pretension should happen to arise. During that time, what will come to pass? Has diplomacy, which proceeds with such prudent slowness in the midst of the most pressing perils, has it a means of appeasing fermentations and international hate? Will it prevent a spark from being communicated to some train of powder and provoking a general conflagration? Italy entire is up, quivering with impatience; armed multitudes are in presence of each other. Whose is the powerful voice that shall say to these angry waves, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further!" The diplomatists truly take matters far too easy, and the journals which speak of the length of diplomatic proceedings does not seem to consider the desperate and ruinous situation entailed on the finances of Austria, Prussia and Italy. These 1,500,000 armed men who only await a signal to precipitate themselves on the field of battle, these horses, cannon, munitions, and immense stores absorb every day the substance and the savings of twenty States. All business is suspended, every interest menaced, labor is arrested on all points at the same time. Since the moment that these great disputes, like so many swords of Damocles, have been suspended over our heads, it is not too much to estimate at two thousand millions of francs the expenses and damages they have already occasioned. Every day in Germany, Austria, Prussia and Italy, more that fifteen millions are thrown into an abyss from which they cannot by any possibility ever return. The vital forces of each nation are paralyzed; the youngest and most vigorous arms torn from the plow and the workshop are unproductive; and now you speak, forsooth, of diplomatic proceedings, and you find it will be necessary to mount to the Capitol and thank the gods if, about the 10th of June, the members of the Conference can meet! But immediate war would be a hundred times better than these sad and painful negotiations, which in all probability will not result in peace! This Conference should have met—these Cabinet couriers should have passed along the highways the day that Prussia and Austria, associated in a cowardly and wicked action, fell together on Denmark—two giants against an infant!—to snatch from her the prey which to-day they are quarreling over. The accomplishment of that crime should have been prevented. But the most iniquitous pretensions, the most subversive ambitions were allowed free scope, and the world is now astonished at reaping what it sowed. To accuse Italy—to reproach her with the faults which she may commit in the state of exaltation which she has reached —that is easy! But is Italy culpable in aspiring to unity? Was it not France that held her at the baptismal fount, and for first principle and first dogma, did she not teach her that she ought to be free from the Alps to the Adriatic? Pile up conference on conference, diplomatist on diplomatist, Pelion on Ossa, you will never persuade Italy that she is wrong in wishing for Venetia, nor France that she was wrong in designating such an object to the ardent activity of that people, only yesterday born to a national life. Can the conference be expected to be more fortunate when it undertakes to conciliate Prussia and Austria? No! vain words will not suffice in the dangers of the existing situation.

All in Europe suffer under one same evil—the great iniquity committed in 1815, which mounts to the heart and stifles us. Nations are not shared out like sheep with impunity; the vanquished are not humiliated without a day of reckoning. A simple conference does not suffice; it is a European Congress which might, perhaps, repair, in 1866, the sovereign and crying injustice of 1815. But let us not deceive ourselves; this reparation is inevitable, and if a Congress cannot give it pacifically, be certain that war will give it at any price.

The Evil and the Remedy.

From Le Monde, May 25.

The three neutral Powers do not intend—that fact is officially proved—to constitute themselves as arbitrators of the difference, and still less as judges, which determination excludes all intention of imposing by force the solutions which the Conference, should one take place, might adopt. The intervention modestly assumes the character of a judicial consultation. Even those minds which still retain the greatest confidence are struck with the disproportion existing between the evil and the remedy. A counsel, in however gracious terms it may be given, has no chance of being heard in the clash of arms and the noise of troops hastening to their cantonments. Another aspect of the question evidently excites the anxiety of the parties engaged. An essential condition of every tribunal of arbitration is the complete disinterestedness of the persons composing it. Is that condition here fulfilled in such a manner as that no doubt can exist? Far from it.

Little Hope of an Amicable Settlement.

From the Opinion Nationale, May 28.

Without doubt, Austria, Italy and Prussia will come and take their places round the diplomatic green-table with the best dispositions. In other terms, Italy is quite ready to take Venetia, Austria to annex Silesia, and Prussia to centralize the Duchies of the Elbe. So long as nothing occurs in the Conference but offering and accepting, all will go well; but the next day, when the question of compensation arises, the conversation between the high Powers *may perchance become less cordial, and pass abruptly from sweet to bitter.* "Very well," Prussia will say, "Kiel suits me perfectly, also Altona and Friedrichstadt. To endow Germany with a navy of which I shall dispose; to reign on the Baltic and the North Sea; to dominate by my fleets and my armies throughout old Teutonia, I like that; and at such a price I will respite Saxony and pardon Baron DE BEUST, although he is a desperate chatterer. But —I cannot give up Silesia. That is the conquest of the great FREDERICK. Silesia and the mill of Sans-Souci—that is the famous legend of Prussia, and the reason of her being a great Power. If Austria wishes to retake it, let her charge BENEDEK with the commission; Prince FREDERICK CHARLES will reply to him with the guns of Missunde." "One instant," Austria will say, "I consented to yield up Venetia, which costs me very dear, and causes me a vast deal of discomfort; but I reckoned that my Prussian neighbor—whose pacific sentiments are so universally known—would give me Silesia in exchange. She owes that sacrifice to her love for the repose of Europe and her tenderness for Italy. She appears to make some difficulties; well, then, say nothing more about it; I shall keep the Quadrilateral, and if I take Silesia, that will be to indemnify me for the costs of the war." And Italy will cry: "Bravo! Austria has spoken frankly to-day. As for me, I have never robbed anybody, either on the Oder or on the Adige; only I claim my right, the old city of the Doges, the Queen of the Adriatic, unjustly occupied by the Germans, whose frightful language I shall never consent to jabber. LA MARMORA and GARIBALDI are ready; let us begin!" We suspect that the conversation might continue some time in that tone without approaching an amicable settlement.

Dangers of a Collision During the Deliberations of the Conference.

From the Epogue, May 28.

However, the armaments are continued, and the Powers are preparing for war as if they were sure to fight before a week was out, and all the time consenting to enter on pacific relations, each one on its side persisting not only in maintaining, but even in augmenting the war footing of its armies. Not content with regular troops, they call out volunteers, and they conduct themselves as if they had decided beforehand to take no account of the resolutions of the future Conference. It is not then to be feared that in the midst of such a military effervescence the meeting would take place too late, and that the struggle may commence at the moment when the foreign ministers are to assemble at Paris? In Itlay the volunteers are already formed in battalions and ready to march; at Vienna exasperation is at its height, and one spark would suffice to fire the powder on the banks of the Mincio. If the Conference is to succeed, if dangerous recriminations are to be avoided, measures of precaution should be taken with the smallest possible delay. Is it urgent to proclaim on all sides an armistice, and proceed, not to a general disarmament—that would be to ask too much—but to a simultaneous stoppage of those which are at this moment in progress, and which will become absolutely useless if the deliberations arrive at a successful solution.

Possibility of Maintaining Peace.

From the Constitutionnel, (Semi-Official,) May 28.

Another consideration justifies the hopes which the partisans of peace base on the meeting of a Conference. Such an assembly, after a war, has always to pass a sort of sentence to which one of the parties must submit, whatever regret may be felt in doing so. It is a judgment pronounced, often with extreme rigor, on the vanquished, to the profit of the victor. In the present case nothing of the kind occurs. There is neither conqueror nor conquered. The neutral powers have no arbitral sentence to impose. Their proposals can only be made with the view of effecting a compromise. It is therefore only with reference to the manner and the terms of the conditions that difficulties can arise. In that situation none of the parties are exposed to having a painful duty to perform in the Conference. The attitude which each will have to adopt will consequently be more easy. They will be, however, under a still greater obligation. None having to submit to the law of a victor and to make the absolute sacrifices he would require, all will probably consent to make concessions. There is, beside, no doubt that the neutral Governments consider as a serious task the mission that they have on hand, to the joy of the civilized world, and rightly attach a great importance to its success. The responsibility would be great for the Governments which, by rejecting their disinterested efforts, and destroying so many well-founded hopes, should by a stubborn or shortsighted resistance, place the Conference under the obligation of separating, and declaring to Europe its unability to assure the maintenance of peace.

Congress or Conference

From La Liberté, May 28.

Custom confirms the opinion that the two terms of Congress or Conference may be used indiscriminately. Thus, those assemblies were called Congresses which were held at Vienna in 1815, and the four others which followed soon after in the midst of peace, at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818, the object of which was to deliver France from the military occupation imposed upon her in 1815, and to receive her into the community of the five Powers; those of Troppau and Laybach, in 1820 and 1821, where the sovereigns of Austria, Prussia and Russia came to an understanding on the means of suppressing the Italian revolution; finally, that of Verona in 1822, where was prepared the Spanish war of 1823. The same name was also given to the meeting which took place in Paris on the 30th of April, 1866, to put an end to the Crimean war. But the appellation of Conference was given to the negotiations carried on in London in 1831, for the regulation of Belgian affairs, and which put an end to the war between Holland and Belgium; those which also took place at London between England, Prussia, Russia and Austria, to prepare the treaty of the 15th July, 1840, which stopped Ibrahim Pacha, the conqueror of Sultan Mahmoud, in his march on Constantinople; and those which were entered into by the same Powers and France, who had resumed her station in the European concert to draw up the treaty of the 15th July, 1841, relative to the entry of foreign ships of war into the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. Examples might be multiplied to establish that Congress or Conference considered as a method for the negotiation of peace, are synonymous, and that either the one or the other could give rise to the same hopes and produce the same results. One slight difference may, however, be noted, that when a Congress meets, the diplomatic custom is to accredit a Minister on an extraordinary mission, while if it is a Conference the ordinary ambassador at the Court where the negotiations take place suffices."

Latest Dispatches in Regard to the Conference.

Telegrams from various points confirm the statements that Austria, Prussia and Italy have accepted the invitation to the Conference.

A Committee of the Federal Diet has also resolved to accept the invitation given to the German Confederation to the Conference, and would probably elect Baron VON DER PFORDTEN, the Bavarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, as their representative.

Communications were being interchanged for arranging a day for the first meeting.

It is stated that the different Ministers of Foreign Affairs would represent their respective Governments.

From Vienna, however, it is stated that Austria would not be represented by Count MENSDORFF, but by Prince METTERNICH, Count BLUME or Baron MEYSENBERG.

Various conflicting statements were made as to the programme for the Conference, and the terms of acceptance of the armed Powers.

It is asserted that Austria categorically refuses all propositions relative to the cession of Venetia; that she calls for the convocation of the estates of the Duchies to settle the Schleswig-Holstein question, and demands that the Congress shall not be competent to discuss any proposal for reform of the Federal Constitution.

Prussia is also said to demand that the Conference shall not discuss questions relating exclusively to the internal interests of Germany, and that its deliberations shall speedily prove that a real prospect exists for the preservation of peace.

The note of the French Government inviting the Federal Diet to send a representative to the Conference is published at Frankfort. It states the objects of the Conference to be a diplomatic settlement of the questions of Schleswig-Holstein and Venetia, and also of federal reform, so far as it effects European equilibrium. The note concludes as follows: "The Government of the Emperor trusts that the powers who have made preparations for war will, if they accept the proposed Conference, suspend their armaments, even if they should scruple to restore their military establishment to a peace footing."

A Berlin telegram of the 31st says: "Prussia, in her reply to the invitation for a conference, accedes to the desire expressed in the letter of invitation that the armed Powers should not make further military movements during its deliberations."

Continued Preparations for War.

There is no indication of a relaxation in warlike preparations.

A Vienna dispatch of the 30th of May, says: "Preparations for war continue in all parts of the Empire, but the exception of the late decree for a levy of fresh troops will not be proceeded with at present, the requirement having already been fully met by the recent large enrollment of volunteers."

Many thousands of men are already engaged on the fortifications of Vienna.

The army headquarters were about to be transferred to Prague, where Field Marshal BENEDEK will shortly inspect the troops.

It is reported that a strong Prussian corps of observation was being concentrated on the frontiers of Prussia, near Silesia and Gallicia.

A telegram from Kiel reports an affair between Austrian and Prussian troops. No deaths occurred. An official inquiry had been instituted.

A Prussian patrol had endeavored to inspect the Austrian troops on the frontier near Nachod.

A decree had been issued at Florence for the formation of twenty additional battalions of volunteers, two battalions of Bersaglieri and a squadron of guides.

It is stated that communications received in London on the 30th assert that GARIBALDI was still on his island of Caprera, and had no immediate intention of leaving it.

The Austrian Government had ordered a forced loan of twelve millions of florins in Lombardo-Venetia.

It is asserted in the Berlin journals that Austria was in treaty with a Polish leader who distinguished himself in the Polish insurrection, with the view of placing him at the head of a revolution in Prussian Poland.

The Dispute a Private Quarrel Between Austria and Prussia.

From the London Times, May 29.

It should not be forgotten at this crisis of affairs that the quarrel which has called a million of men to arms, and threatens to envelop half Europe in flames, is essentially and originally nothing but a private quarrel between two members of one great State respecting a question of internal policy. A war between Austria and Prussia would be something more than a civil war. It would be like a war between Ohio and Illinois in contempt of the supreme Government at Washington. Unfortunately, the supreme Government of Germany is not strong enough to enforce its authority against two such powerful States as Austria and Prussia; but its political rights, according to the theory of the Germanic Constitution, are, nevertheless, incontestible. If the Germanic Constitution worked properly and effectually, there would be no room for any collision between Prussia and Austria, or, indeed, for any overt rupture on the question of Schleswig and Holstein. That question is simply a question of succession in the Duchies, and, as such, devolves directly and necessarily on the Bund, or Federal Congress for decision. Moreover, if Austria were to attack Prussia, or Prussia attack Austria, pending this decision, the aggression would expose the attacking State to coercion and punishment at the hands of the Federal forces. All Germany is bound to keep the peace within its own territories, and all the armies of all its States are under obligation to insure this result. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia are just as liable to control as was the King of Denmark in his character of Duke of HOLSTEIN. The only difference between the two cases is that the Bund was strong enough to act in one of them, and is not strong enough to act in the other. Denmark was weak, and could be coerced. Austria and Prussia are powerful, and it is not so easy to deal with them. Nevertheless, as both the theory and the right are notorious, they may possibly furnish the means of escape from the present difficulty by facilitating those concessions which must necessarily be made if peace is to be maintained. Austria could not easily give way to Prussia, nor Prussia to Austria, but both might deter to the Bund. Our latest intelligence from Berlin represents this event as less improbable than formerly.

The Relative Positions of Hungary and Austria.

From the Journal des Débats.

So long as the Emperor shall not have again accepted the conditions of the contract, they will not look on themselves engaged toward him by any juridical bond, and will consider themselves free to act as they may think fit. Italy is now in a position to make an arrangement with them. In the campaign of 1859 numbers of Hungarian soldiers suffered themselves to be taken prisoners, out of hatred to Austria; but a collective and open rebellion did not burst out in the country itself, because the Hungarians, who set a high value on written guarantees, did not possess any against the danger of being abandoned, on the conclusion of peace, by France and Piedmont. At the present time the Italian Government, venturing on a bold but decisive course, might treat with the leaders of the Magyar movement—with those who are at Pesth and those in exile—and engage by authentic acts, in exchange for a general rising of the Hungarians, not to sign a peace with Austria except on condition that the independence of Hungary was assured. If the Hungarians were to conclude such a treaty, they would be, according to their custom, strictly faithful to it, and the result may be easily foreseen. Hungary forms one-half of the territory of the Austrian monarch; it contains nine millions of inhabitants, and supplies Austria with cattle and horses; by revolting it would at once cut off the supplies and the retreat of the Austrian armies. The Danubian Principalities, where Austria is little liked, and where a Prince of the House of Prussia has just installed himself at all risks, would perhaps come to its aid with a view to the common safety, if they were not too much occupied on the side of Russia and of the Ottoman Empire. The desertion of the Hungarian regiments would disorganize the Austrian armies. Most assuredly Austria, thus beset on all sides, would lose both Italy and Hungary. There are no indications that the Italian Government thinks of concluding an alliance with the Hungarians, or that the latter are disposed to enter into a treaty with Italy. A journal had announced that M. LOUIS KOSSUTH was expected at Florence, but we have not heard of his arrival. If we may believe the Vienna press, the Hungarians are most ardent in the cause of Austria; it is even said that the Imperial Government is fomenting their spirit of nationality and their traditional rancor against Germany, to fanaticise them against Prussia —a dangerous expedient, since such a course is to play the game of Italy, which will fight in the name of principle of nationalities. However that may be, Austria needs the aid of the Hungarians, and they may be the more exacting that they now have a rare and supreme opportunity. They will remain faithful to Austria only in order to obtain, either before the war or after the peace, the reëstablishment of the laws of 1848, which they think themselves entitled to claim, and they have sufficiently proved that they do not easily abandon their rights.

The Military Resources of Austria.

From the Vienna Ost Deutsche Post.

Austria has at the present moment 800,000 men under arms. This is no idle boast. The present complement of the army exceeds that of its previous war footing by 140,000 men. But this is not the criterion which best shows the military strength of Austria. What astonishes everybody is the rapidity, precision, and calm which have prevaded amid these concentrations and armaments. Without having recourse to requisitions, or to a recruitment exceeding the normal numbers, without any extraordinary movement being perceptible outside the military workshops, this imposing army has been concentrated, arranged, armed, and mounted. In the space of a fortnight Austria has procured from the markets of the country the horses required for her cavalry, artillery and wagon-train, and has even allowed some of the minor States to purchase and export horses. Whilst in Prussia country gentlemen have been compelled to give up their carriage and saddle-horses for the use of the army, and even RENZ's equestrian circus has been obliged to furnish its contingent. With us horse races are proceeding as usual, and private individuals have been put to no inconvenience. Austria possesses three things which make her a great military State; she has men, and horses, and forage for the latter. What Austria has not we well know; but what she really has, and in abundance others seem not to be aware, and will, therefore, now have to learn by experience.

Field-Marshal Benedek, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief.

Correspondence of the London Star.

BERLIN, Saturday, May 26.

The military correspondent of the *Kolniche Zeitung* has lately given some information respecting Field-Marshal BENEDEK, which possesses considerable interest from the important part that he will probably play in the approaching campaign. He says that BENEDEK is not to be looked upon with a loving eye by the Austrian nobility, who regard him as a mere *parvenue*. Unfortunately, there is no Austrian general who was not beaten in 1859, and consequently BENEDEK has become an unpleasant necessity, in spite of his want of aristocratic birth. When the Emperor offered him the command of the Army of the North, he consented to accept it only under certain conditions. The first of these was, that it should consist of at least 300,000 men. He is reported to have said that the Prussians were a more dangerous, and for the time a more hated, enemy than the Italians, and that the only proper plan was to attack them with such an overwhelming force and to deal them such colossal blows as to crush them in the first instance. The Prussian needle gun and rifled cannon would probably occasion the Austrians very severe losses, but that the latter must push on, regardless of any sacrifice of life, however great. In Italy, on the other hand, Austria should at first act on the defensive, and only after Prussia had been thoroughly vanquished, Silesia reconquered, and Berlin burned to the ground, should Austria direct her victorious armies to the south and settle her account with Italy. It would appear from this that BENEDEK is a general of the school of Gen. GRANT. The Emperor has agreed to this condition, and the consequence is that the army intended to operate against Prussia will consist of seven complete army corps, in addition to a strong cavalry reserve, whereas the southern army will consist of only three army corps. BENEDEK's second condition must have been a somewhat bitter pill for an Imperial Hapsburg, but it has been swallowed nevertheless. It was, namely, that no archduke should be present with the army. None of the archdukes are regarded as prodigies of military genius, and they will accordingly do garrison duty in the fortresses of the south. His third condition was that he should select all the officers of his staff, which, from his known proclivities, is nearly equivalent to the exclusion of Germans from such important commissions.

The Prussian Armies.

From the Schleswig Zeitung.

Orders have been given by the Prussian Government to organize the whole of the Prussian forces immediately into four armies, with a view to acting strictly on the defensive for the present. The first of the four armies, consisting of the Seventh and Eighth Corps and the Westphalia and Rhenish Landwehr, will occupy a camp near Wetzlar, to protect the Rhine provinces against the South German contingents which are collecting round Bamberg. The second army, consisting of the Fourth Corps and the Landwehr infantry and cavalry of the First, Second and Fourth Corps, will be stationed at Erfurt, to protect the province of Saxony, and to coöperate, eventually with the first army. The Cassel Railway is considered of the very highest importance in the probable operations of this corps. The third army, consisting of the Guards and the Third corps, will remain for the present at Berlin and Frankfort on the Oder, to cover the capital, and to march eventually to join the great army in Silesia. The fourth army, consisting of the First, Second, Fifth and Sixth corps, is collected between Neisse and Gleiwits. It will protect Silesia, which is threatened more immediately by the Austrian forces concentrated about Olmutz. In case of war, the third army could come up by rail to reinforce this Silesian army. The four armies will be commanded severally by the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Frederick Charles, the Duke of Coburg, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh. The latter, however, has not yet accepted the command offered him. It is expected that all the different corps will have reached their respective stations by the 15th of June.

The Great Italian Uprising.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FLORENCE, Thursday, May 24.

The enthusiasm is such that few allow any personal considerations, private interests, or family ties to prevent them from serving. One can hardly go out into the streets without meeting some old acquaintance, whom he had supposed bound to his home, or to civilian life by the strongest links, equipping himself for the fight and eager to be off to the front—whither the two Princes have gone, and the King is daily expected to go. Here is a Lombard nobleman, no longer young, whose familiar features recall memories of very different scenes—of bleak heights and snowy rides, and of the pipe of friendly companionship smoked in a wooden hut before a fallen fortress, and of the gallant little band which CAVOUR so wisely associated with the fortunes of the great Western armies. We met again in 1859 in Piedmont; he had resumed his uniform, which for three years had been laid aside, and was following the fortunes of the King of Sardinia. The war had already begun, but the great blows had not been struck. "Aha! my friend," he exclaimed, "who says now that Italy will not be made?" Only partly made, as it proved, and now he goes forth again, as a veteran of two great wars, to aid in the completion of the work. But this time with still better will, for now, at least, the old boast will be verified, and *Italia farà da se*. In the shadow which that magnificent tower of the Palazzo Vecchio casts upon the Piazza della Signoria stands a young dignity. But the other day we met upon the gayest of Parisian boulevards; soon afterward he relinquished an enviable diplomatic position to seek election to the National Parliament. He had but just attained his object when the trumpet sounded. *Noblesse oblige.* He served as a private soldier in 1859, and won in the field an Ensign's epaulet, which he afterward resigned, and now he is off again as a volunteer. A little further on I run against the Marchese X., whom I had thought to be enjoying the *villeggiatura* in one of the most delightful districts of Italy. And so he was only the other day, but he cannot remain quiet when all Italy arms, and he has taken down the sword he wore in former struggles for liberation, and has left his pretty English wife and his blooming children, and goes forth to fight his country's battles. This is the spirit that pervades all classes, and that will, it is not to be doubted, give redoubled strength to the Italian arms when the hour of conflict strikes. There is great enthusiasm, not of a noisy sort, which, if maintained, will do much to counterbalance military superiority on the part of the Austrians. Persons here, however, who must be considered most competent authorities if they can be supposed unbiased by a natural partiality, are of opinion that the Italian troops are well able to cope with the Austrians, and that Europe is as yet quite in the dark as to the military qualities and general efficiency of this army. Italy has not a high reputation for industry, but there are workers here as well as idlers, and prodigious pains have been taken with the army during the last five years. A distinguished and well-known Italian General predicts great things of an army with whose condition and merits no one is better acquainted than himself, and of which foreigners have hitherto been accustomed to think less than it deserves. Considering the various materials of which it is formed, it is not to be supposed that the whole of it is uniformly and equally good, but there can be no doubt that it comprises a considerable number of excellent troops. The artillery is very highly thought of, and in military circles no doubt is entertained that it is fully a match for that of Austria; I hear it often foretold that the Bersaglieri will be found superior as light troops to the Tyrolese riflemen. Probably a short time will decide these doubtful questions. As to the Garibaldians, the plan adopted by Government of subjecting them to the discipline and regulations of the army removes many of the objections that might otherwise have been urged against an irregular force of this kind—and at the same time has sorely discontented the Radical party. GARIBALDI, like a sensible man (as you will have seen from his letter to Gen. PETTINENGO,) seems to have frankly accepted the restricted position assigned to him.

The Italian Navy.

Correspondence of the London Times.

FLORENCE, Thursday, May 24.

Great hopes are built upon the navy. The *Genoa Gazette*, containing Admiral PERSANO's order of the day on taking command of the whole Italian fleet, will perhaps reach you before this letter. It is a very creditable document, free from anything like braggadocio, and worthy of the gallant sailor from whom it proceeds. "I do not speak to you," says PERSANO— "Of devotion to King and country, or of sentiments of nationality and Italian independence, because those are feelings we all of us share; but I do earnestly exhort every one of you, both officers and men, to use his utmost exertions and solicitude, the most absolute self-denial, and the best good will to learn and to do his duty, without which, let me tell you, it will be vain to hope to carry high the honor of the tricolor flag, the pride of Italy."

The order of the day comprises the detail of the division of the fleet into three squadrons. The first, the battle squadron, consists of two first-class and five second-class frigates, all ironclad, and of an avviso. The frigates are: *Ré d'Italia*, (carrying Persano's flag,) *Ré di Poriogallu, San Martino, Ancona, Maria Pia, Castelfidardo, Affondatore.* The second squadron; (subsidiary,) commanded by Vice-Admiral Albini, consists of the screw frigate *Maria Adelaide*, (flag,) of six other first-class screw frigates, and four corvettes. The third squadron, (siege,) Rear-Admiral Vacca, comprises the second-class ironclad frigate *Principe Carignano*, (flag, two gunboats and a corvette, also ironclad, and a despatch boat. A flotilla of six light vessels, gunboats and transports, is attached to PERSANO's division. There is every reason to believe that the Italian fleet, under its present able and daring chief, will play an important part in the coming struggle. Of greatly superior force to that of Austria, it may be doubted whether any great seafight will take place, although it has been reported here that the Austrian Admiral intends risking an engagement. But, admitting that the Austrians limit their naval operations to the defence of Pola or any other port, there will still be plenty of work for the Italian navy. All plans for the expected campaign are kept extremely secret, and the papers are so much upon their guard that the *Italie* to-day asks whether it is permitted to reproduce some interesting details of the position of the Italian army, and of the probabilities of the coming campaign, which it finds in a Paris journal. One can hardly be in Florence, with eyes and ears open, without learning something of what is likely to take place, and some things which it would hardly be fair or friendly to Italy to publish. But it can convey no information to the Austrians to say that the first blows are likely to be struck in the Adriatic; and it would not surprise any one who remembers what he did at Ancona if PERSANO were to signalize himself at the very commencement of the war by some dashing exploit. One of the islands on the Dalmatian coast will, of course, be at once laid hold of as a depot or base of operations for the fleet; and, large though the forces may be that are massed along the Po and the Adda, and in the neighborhood of the headquarters at Placenza, it will be found, when the time for action comes, that there are plenty of troops at Ancona and other places along the east coast in readiness for shipment if required.

GENERAL NEWS.

Great Britain.

The House of Commons had debated Mr. CLOZE's bill conferring the elective franchise on any person of fit education.

Mr. GLADSTONE opposed it, on the ground that an educational test would break down, although he admitted that the bill was good in principle.

A general debate ensued, without action.

The Dublin Police had arrested five persons supposed to be active Fenians, and to have assisted STEPHENS in baffling the detectives.

The British trade returns for April show the value of the exports to be over three and a quarter millions in excess of April of last year.

Financial affairs continued to exhibit a steady progress in recovery, and a gradual return of confidence.

The pressure for discount at the bank was diminishing, although it was still extremely large, and the rate remained at 10 per cent.

The rumors of assistance from the Bank of France, with its immense accumulation of specie, to the Bank of England, were not authentic. The *Times* says such a step, in the height of the crisis, might have proved beneficial, but it is now unnecessary.

The funds and securities generally exhibited decided firmness, and prices had advanced all round.

H. J. ENTHOVER & SON, of London, principally engaged in the metal trade, had suspended; liabilities nearly £300,000; assets believed to be ample.

SATTERTHWAITE's Circular of the evening of the 30th says: "The market for American securities during the past week has developed extensive sales of both Government stocks and railway shares, on English as well as Continental account, but this has been more than met by the demand for export to New-York, every mail hitherto bringing a large increase of orders."

France.

The Bourse on the 30th was very firm. Rentes advanced to 65f. 35c.

An explosion of fireworks in a factory at Aubin killed 20 and injured 15 persons.

The Paris Races.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sunday, May 27.

The fourth anniversary of the great Paris races, while equal, and perhaps superior as a spectacle, to any of its foregoers, is distinguished from them in this—that the 100,000 franc prize has for the first time been carried off by an English horse. The French Jockey Club was for some time quite resigned to this result. It was calculated there that the English stables would this year have it all their own way, and that the Duke of Beaufort's *Ceylon* would probably win. These previsions were realized, *Ceylon* came in first, Mr. MERRY's *Primate* second, and Count BATTHYANY's *Maseppa* third. The race was a very exciting one. *Ceylon*, a splendid horse, very large, with immense muscle and sinew, was thought in the weighing ground to walk a little lame on one of his hind legs, and at the last moment many backed the *Primate* against him. However, whether lame or not, *Ceylon* found his running legs, and came in first by, as far as I could judge, a good length. I could not from the front of the grand stand see all around the course sufficiently to describe the play, but I saw *Maseppa* making very good running as second when nearing the goal, but the *Primate* passed him just on the post, and threw him into the third place.

The Emperor, as usual, was in his tribune. His Highness was looking particularly well, and seemed extremely animated. The Empress, attended by the Princess of ESSLING and several other ladies, arrived shortly after the Emperor. The Prince Imperial was accompanied by five little boys of about his own age. The *objet d'art* given by the Emperor in addition to the prize of 100,000 francs was brought to the front of the Emperor's tribune a few minutes before the starting for the great race, and placed only four feet from the ground for public inspection. It is an extremely handsome urn of oxydized silver, ornamented with chased sporting subjects in *alto-relievo*. In sporting language it is, I believe, called a cup, but it looks more like a soup tureen, and, indeed, I think it would be no desecration if on great occasions at Badminton the Duke of BEAUFORT were to fill it with real turtle from Bristol. Contrary to the usage of former years, the cup was not presented to the winner in front of the Emperor's tribune, but at the last moment, and as if by a sudden thought, was taken to the rear looking on the weighing ground, and was there presented by the Emperor, amidst hearty cheers, proceeding principally from the English part of the company. Our neighbors, however, took their defeat this year good-naturedly. It could not be expected that they would rejoice in it. The day, though black clouds looked occasionally threatening, was extremely fine. The turf, freshened by heavy rain yesterday and the day before, was in excellent order, and the Bois de Boulogne was in all its beauty. Seventeen horses were on the card for the great event, but only ten started. Among those struck out was Prince SOLTYKOFF's *Duke of York*.

The Emperor and the Flower Girl.

A novel incident, according to the Paris correspondent of the *Irish Times*, occurred at the Paris races on Sunday: "One or two celebrated personages were present. For instance, the Emperor was there, and he walked about for a good hour, familiarly leaning on the arm of the Marquis DE LAVALETTE, his Minister of the Interior. ISABELLA, the flower girl of the Jockey Club, had between her tapering fingers one of the loveliest little roses ever seen, and she looked long and anxiously toward the most powerful man in the world. 'Courage ISABELLA!' she said at last, and walking up to the great man, tremblingly but gracefully, held before him the beautiful rose. NAPOLEON has much natural kindness of heart; besides, he never refuses anything nice from a pretty woman, and so with a bow and a smile he took the blushing flower from the blushing girl, and placed it in his button-hole. But the Emperor is not accustomed to receive favors without recompense, and his hand immediately sought his pocket. This is the strangest part of the story—not that the Emperor had pockets, but that in them he had not a single *sou*. His purse had been forgotten. Perhaps on that great course, with its hundreds of thousands of grouped spectators, the mighty Emperor of the French—a man whose civil list is twenty-five millions of francs and who beside can put his hand in the national till when he pleases—was the only person present without gold, silver or copper in his immediate possession. His Majesty was rather amazed at his position, and after vainly feeling in his pocket, nudged LAVALETTE in the elbow. The minister saw at once what was required, and beckoning to the fair ISABELLE to return, handed her a gold twenty franc piece. Money is no great object to the flower girl, so she is getting a hole drilled in the coin to wear it suspended round her neck."

Turkey.

Three Turkish war vessels had arrived at Antivari to guard the coast of Albania against any sudden landing of Italian volunteers.

Brazil.

The Brazil mails reached Lisbon on the 27th of May, whence the following had been telegraphed:

A division of the Brazilian army disembarked on the 16th April, upon the left bank of the Parana.

An engagement took place on the following day, resulting in the defeat of the Paraguayans, who were compelled to abandon Stapia and their batteries on the Parana. The allied army finished the crossing of the Parana on the 18th. Lopez burned his camp and retreated upon Humainta on the 23d.

By way of Buenos Ayres it is stated the Paraguayans have been repulsed on the Island of Carvalho, with a loss of 700 killed and many prisoners. Forty armed flats were captured. Fort Itapru was razed to the ground by the allies.

RIO JANEIRO, Tuesday, May 8.

Coffee 8,200@9,000 for good firsts. Shipments since last mail, 40,900 bags, including 13,000 for the United States. Stock 100,000 bags. Exchange 24¾@25.

BAHIA, Saturday, May 13.

Exchange on London, 27@27¼. Sugar—White 2,500 @2,700; Brown 1,400@1,700 reis.

PERNAMBUCO, Tuesday, May 16.

Exchange 27½@27¾. Sugar—White 3,600@3,800; Brown 1,500@1,700.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 31.

COTTON—Sales of four days 65,000 bales; market buoyant, and 1@1½d. higher for American. Speculators and exporters took 26,000 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted about 13¼d.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester Market is firmer.

BREADSTUFFS dull but steady.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO. report: Flour dull but steady. Wheat inactive; Western Red 10s. 2d.@10s. 9d. Corn dull; mixed 31s.@ 31s. 3d.

PROVISIONS dull, but steady. The same authorities report: Beef dull and unchanged. Pork inactive, Bacon heavy. Lard quiet and steady. Tallow firmer.

PRODUCE—Ashes: small sales at 30s. for Pots. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet and steady. Resin quiet. Spirits of Turpentine quiet and steady. Petroleum inactive; refined, 1s. 11d.@2s.

LONDON MARKETS.

More quiet, but steady. WHEAT dull and 1s. lower. SUGAR firmer. COFFEE tending downward. TEA easier. RICE quiet. TALLOW firmer; sales at 42s. 6d.

MONETARY.—SATTERTHWAITE's circular, dated Wednesday evening, says: "Since our last we note an improvement in 5-20s of 2 ℔ cent., the last quotations being 66¾@67. Illinois and Erie are also 2@3 ℔ cent. higher, closing at 78¼@78¾ for the former, and 45½@46½ for the latter."

Consols were quoted on Thursday at 87¼@87¾ for money; United States 5-20s, 66¾@67; Erie shares, 45¾@46, and Illinois Centrals, 78¼@78¾.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 31.

The weather is cold with rain. FLOUR—Sales comparatively few. WHEAT—Demand unimportant; American Red 10s. 3d.@10s. 9d. ℔ 100 lbs. CORN participated in the general inactivity; White, ℔ 480 lbs., 31s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Mixed, 30s.@30s. 3d.; Yellow, 30s. 6d.@30s. 9d.

ASHES—About 200 bbls. sold during the week at 30s.@ 30s. 6d. for Pots and 39s.@40s. for Pearls; the market closes dull at these rates. SUGAR—Good inquiry. COFFEE and MOLASSES—No sales.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 86,000 bales, including 12,500 to speculators, and 9,500 to exporters. The market has been buoyant, and prices are 1d.@1½d. higher for American, and ½d.@1d. higher for other descriptions. The authorized quotations are Fair Orleans, 16¼d.; Middling Orleans, 14d.; Fair Mobile, 15½d.; Middling Mobile, 13¾d.; Fair Uplands, 15¾d. The sales to-day, Friday, are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the advance. The stock in port is estimated at 975,000 bales, of which 400,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is quiet, and the improvement of Tuesday is barely maintained.

BREADSTUFFS are dull and prices easier.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, June 1.

Consols closed at 87¼@87¾.
United States 5-20s, 66¾@66⅞.
Erie Shares, 45½@46¾.
Illinois Centrals, 78@79.
The Bullion in the Bank has increased £31,000.

A Man Shot at Worcester—Considerable Excitement.

WORCESTER, Sunday, June 10.

While a drunken man was being conveyed to the police office to-night from a melee at East Worcester, a stone was thrown at one of the officers, hitting him upon the head. Whereupon the officer fired at the crowd, the ball hitting a man named H. T. WEICKEL, a cigar manufacturer, near the eye, passing through the skull. WEICKEL can survive but a short time. He was a mere spectator. A large crowd has congregated at the police office, and great excitement prevails.

The Case of W. W. Hogan.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 9.

The examination of W. W. HOGAN before the United States District Court closed to-day. Judge TREAT decided to hold the gentleman in $5,000 bond for a probable violation of the neutrality law. The case of A. L. MORRISON, of Chicago, was then commenced.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BOOKS.

HAND AND GLOVE. A Novel. By Amelia B. Edwards. 8vo, pp. 122. New-York: Harper Brothers.

Mrs. Edwards has not yet written anything which entitles her to claim rank with the leading novelists of the day, and yet the reproduction of her works here shows that she has decided popularity with a certain class of readers. *Hand and Glove* may perhaps be accepted as a good test whereby to gauge her powers, and it is evident from it that she does not possess either great originality and ingenuity in the construction of plots, or skill in working them up. A girl—Gartha Wylde—who is left an orphan, becomes governess in a family residing near Chalons, France—and a family, too, made up of the most incongruous material. The daughter, who is under Gartha's immediate charge, is betrothed to her cousin, but, notwithstanding that fact, becomes enamoured of a pseudo clergyman, who is at the same time a swindler of the most uncompromising type, as may be inferred from the rather curious fact that he is well known as a gambler in the very place that his supposititious flock is located. Just as the contracts are being completed preliminary to the wedding, some of this fellow's victims opportunely expose him, and a glove stripped from his hand reveals a well-known mark and establishes his identity, which had before been abundantly proved in several different ways. This trivial and unimportant, but by no means original incident, gives the name to the story, which might much more appropriately have been called by any one of half a dozen other titles that will at once suggest themselves to the reader. Marguerite, rescued from this fate, ultimately marries the cousin to whom she was first bethrothed, and Gartha Wylde is disposed of by marrying one of the numerous gentlemen who belong to the family in which she has been governess. The story is full of incidents having no connection with the plot, and although it has interest sufficient to carry the reader to the close, it is marked by frequent crudities, which show that Mrs. Edwards is by no means an artistic novelist.

THE LADY OF LA GARAYE. By Hon. Mrs. Norton. New-York: A. D. F. Randolph.

Claude Touissant, Count of la Garaye, was the son of the Governor of the town and castle of Dinan, which Anne, of Brittany, termed "the key of her casket." By the death of his elder brother he inherited the family honors, and married Mlle. de la Motte Piquet, niece of the chevalier of the same name, who distinguished himself as commander of part of the French forces operating in this country early in the last century. The Countess of la Garaye was celebrated for her plaintive beauty, and the story runs that one day while out hunting, in company with her husband and a number of his guests, she and the Count became separated from the rest, and suddenly came upon a stream swollen by recent rains. The Count's horse cleared it, but the animal his wife was riding missed its foothold and fell upon her in such a way as to make her a cripple for life. After the lady of La Garaye had recovered from her injuries sufficiently to be carried from her room, (for she never afterwards recovered the use of her limbs so as to walk,) both she and her husband devoted themselves to dispensing their bounties among the sick and suffering in their neighborhood, and the Count gave himself up with so much zeal to his philanthropic duties that he ultimately achieved great distinction as a physician and surgeon. This touching story affords Mrs. Norton full scope for the display of her poetic talent. The deep and crushing disappointment which the sad disaster so suddenly threw over the future of both husband and wife; the fear of the latter that the loss of all but her life might also cost her the affection of her husband, and the devotion of the Count to his crippled wife, are portrayed with admirable fidelity and with true poetic feeling. Mr. Randolph has produced this little volume in such tasteful style that the marks of haste which are here and there manifested mar it all the more. There are no less than three misprints in the running title, and Mrs. Norton's preface refers to two illustrations neither of which are to be found in the American edition.

THE DOVE IN THE EAGLE'S NEST. By the author of the "Heir of Redclyffe." New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

It requires peculiar talent to write an entertaining historical novel such as Miss Yonge undertakes in *The Dove in the Eagle's Nest.* Mrs. Charles in the Schonberg-Cotta Series and Miss Manning in *Mary Powell*, as well as in *Cherry and Violet*, have both achieved remarkable success in this line and they have done it by faithful study of the periods in which the stories named were respectively located, study so faithful that they became filled with the spirit of the times and thoroughly imbued with the characteristics of the leading historical characters whom they selected as their heroes and heroines. To say that Miss Yonge has not been so successful in this peculiar style of writing as either of the popular writers named is certainly no disparagement of her powers, for Miss Manning or Mrs. Charles have never yet written novels so widely popular as the *Heir of Redclyffe.* Still *The Dove in the Eagle's Nest* is a delightful story. A vital defect in the construction of the plot is perhaps to be discovered in the fact, that no leading historical character is brought forward with sufficient prominence to give living interest to a story of times regarding which people now-a-days know and care but little. Christina Sorel, the heroine, is, however, a well drawn character. The vicissitudes through which she passes furnish abundant material for a story, which would pass as a most excellent one were it not for the irresistible impulse every reader will feel to compare it with the previous efforts of Miss Yonge herself, or with more successful works of the same class by the other writers of whom mention has been made.

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1865. Vol. V. D. Appleton & Co.

The general scope and great value of this compilation is now so well known that it seems hardly necessary to do more than to announce the appearance of the fifth volume, which summarises the history of the world, and mainly that of the United States for 1865. The twelve months which made up that year will hereafter be regarded as the most eventful since the formation of our Government. In the early part of 1865 the rebel armies were surrendered, and with the close of the war the work of reconstruction, which is even yet incomplete, was commenced. Emancipation was declared an accomplished fact; our armies were dispersed, and as they decreased our finances passed through important transitions. All these great changes are succinctly sketched in this volume of the Cyclopædia, which also chronicles the advances made in astronomy, chemistry, and gives succinct accounts of recent geographical discoveries, &c., &c. The record of literature is also carefully written up; notices of distinguished men who have closed their career are given, and all important documents, messages, orders, &c., from high officials are given entire. Besides this, the ravages of cholera and of the cattle disease are sketched, and accounts submitted of the means which have been found most effectual in checking their progress. Such a comprehensive summary as, this must be invaluable in every library. The volume is illustrated with steel engravings of Lincoln, Johnson and Farragut, and also with maps explanatory of the military operations which closed the war.

THE NEW GOLDEN CHAIN OF SABBATH-SCHOOL MELODIES. By W. B. Bradbury. New-York: W. B. Bradbury.

Mr. Bradbury confessedly stands at the head of those who have made the composition of Sunday-school music a profession. In fact he has labored so long and faithfully in this field, and has all the time displayed so thorough an appreciation of the wants of those for whom he was working, that he has gained a national reputation, and this he easily maintains, even now when the business to which he has more recently devoted himself, absorbs so much of his time. There is hardly a Sunday-school in the land where either the *Golden Chain*, the *Golden Censer* or the *Golden Shower* may not be found. The one of the series first named is also the oldest, and the extent of its popularity may be inferred from the fact that two entire sets of stereotype plates have been worn out in printing it. The necessity of manufacturing a new set of plates has afforded an opportunity for rearranging the contents, and in the *New Golden Chain* we not only have all the pieces (Music and Hymns) of the Old Chain, with tenors inserted where only three parts were before given; but in addition, one-third more tunes, all of which are established favorites. At the same time the pages of the old tunes remain unaltered. In its present shape this work is sure of a still wider popularity than it has heretofore enjoyed.

THE MUTE SINGER. A novel. By Anna Cora Ritchie. 12mo., pp. 360. New-York: Carleton.

Mrs. Ritchie has written a readable story, but her style lacks finish, and her characters are so strongly individualized that they are exaggerated and exceptional. The plot, moreover, turns upon an incident which is so improbable that the narrative loses much of its force. Sylore, the heroine, developes unusual power as a singer, but suddenly loses her voice from the effect of a violent cold. An accident to her father gives her a violent shock, which affects her in such a peculiar way that she recovers her voice sufficiently to sing, while she cannot talk, and she goes through life making her ordinary wants known through the medium of a tablet and pencil, which are also wielded so effectively that she finally secures a Marquis as a husband. Such a physical phenomenon as this—a woman able to sing but not to talk—may possibly have existed, but it has been of such rare occurrence that Mrs. Ritchie is hardly justified in founding a story upon it.

PULPIT PUNGENCIES. New-York: Carleton.

The public probably would not hesitate long about the source whence such of these "pungencies" as are really pungent are derived, but Mr. Carleton allows each reader to guess their authorship for himself. The compiler has taken great pains in arranging the sententious sayings which he has thought worthy of preservation. It looks rather oddly, however, in the index, to find one column headed "No. of Pungency." Here are some of the marginal references: "The world a grindstone God turns;" "You have me there;" "A roystering, swearing Hellian;" "Sing psalms in solo from here to Heaven;" "Blown out before you are half burned," &c., &c. Indeed, it may be questioned whether these marginal references are not more pungent than the pungencies themselves.

THE LADY'S MILE; A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon. 8vo, paper, pp. 183. New-York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

Miss Braddon's characteristics as a novelist are too well known to need a more special reference to this production than to say that it compares well with the best of them. The usual secret horror which underlies her paper plots is absent, but the interest of the story is nevertheless well sustained.

PICTURES OF COUNTRY LIFE. By Alice Cary. New-York: Hurd & Houghton.

This collection of sketches and stories was originally published six or seven years ago, but in the elegant typography of the Riverside Press it looks like a new work, as it doubtless will be in reality to many readers. It is needless to say that the papers are all written in an attractive style, and that every one of the stories conveys an excellent moral.

THE ORPHANS, AND CALEB FIELD. By Mrs. Oliphant. 8vo. paper. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Mrs. Oliphant is favorably known as a popular writer of novels, which are usually of more than average talent. The two stories abovenamed are interesting—the second, which is founded upon some real incidents of the great plague of London, is vivid and truthful.

THE BROKEN PITCHER: Or, THE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE. By the author of "Luke Darrell," &c. Chicago: Tomlinson Brothers.

This little story is very plainly told. It has a moral, which every child can appreciate. The book will undoubtedly discharge its mission by finding its way into numerous Sunday-school libraries.

Miscellaneous.

—The *Galaxy* for June 15 has a good variety of articles for Summer reading. "The Skeleton in the Closet" is an admirable and amusing travestie of one phase of our war literature; in "Paul Gustave Doré" we have an able and entertaining account of the popular French artist, with graphic sketches of some of his more notable productions, and an exceedingly just estimate of their merits; science is represented by an article on the "Spectroscope and its Revelations," by Prof. Henry Draper; "A Day of Days" is a story whose interest consists mainly in the excellence of its style, and the surprise occasioned by its abrupt and entirely unexpected ending. Under the somewhat deceptive title of "The Disappointed Sister," we have a geographical account of Colorado. Prof. Blot continues his very acceptable series on "The Art of Dining," and the poetry of the number is furnished by Bayard Taylor, whose poem entitled "Day and Night" is one of his finest efforts, Phebe Cary, Theodore Tilton and Sarah B. Pratt. It would not be very hazardous to assert that a Shaksperian scholar is wandering among the "Nebulæ," since three of the nine subjects disposed of under that head contain allusions to the great dramatist.

—Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt have under way an undertaking of great importance to philologists. It is the publication of Corson's *Thesaurus of Archaic English.* Prof. Corson has for some time held the post of Professor of Moral Science, History and Rhetoric in Girard College. His philological studies, and especially of old English, have been very thorough and exhaustive, and no one in this country is better fitted than he to execute such an exposition of the archaic forms of our mother tongue. He started with the design of compiling merely a glossarial index to Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, with supplementary indexes to some other works; but the undertaking has grown upon his hands, until he has determined to make it comprise every word archaic in form, signification or application contained in the leading works of the period named. Such an undertaking, when completed, will do honor to American scholarship.

—The part of the Rebellion Record (New-York, D. Van Nostrand) just issued, is illustrated with admirably executed and very lifelike engravings of Gens. De Trobriand and W. B. Franklin. The number itself is occupied entirely with rebel reports of military operations mainly during the earlier part of the campaign of 1862.

—Mr. Benjamin W. Hitchcock has issued a *Chronological Record of the American Civil War.* Any one who knows the date of the event he may wish to refer to will find the work useful, but to all others it will be valueless, since it only gives the events of the war in chronological order, without any attempt at alphabetical arrangement.

Books Received.

The Dove in the Eagle's Nest. By the author of the "Heir of Redclyffe. 12mo, pp. 339. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.
The Broken Pitcher, or the Ways of Providence. By the author of "Luke Darrell," &c. 16mo, pp. 282. Chicago: Tomlinson Brothers.
The Horse. By William Youatt, with a treatise on draught. Revised and enlarged by Walker Watson, M. R. C. V. S. 8vo, pp. 590. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.
Hand and Glove. A novel. By Amelia B. Edwards, 8vo, pp. 122. New-York: Harper Brothers.
Miss Marjoribanks. A novel. By Mrs. Oliphant. 8vo, pp. 244. Boston: Littell, Son & Co.
In Lodgings at Knightsbridge. Witch Hampton Hall. 8vo, pp. 74. Boston: Littell, Son & Co.
Kate Marstone. A novel. 12mo, pp. 303. New-York: Carleton.
The Mute Singer. A novel. By Anna Cora Ritchie. 12mo, pp. 360. New-York: Carleton.
Pulpit Pungencies, with a table of contents. 12mo, pp. 593. New-York: Carleton.
Lloyd's Pocket Companion and Guide Through New-York City for 1866–'76. 12mo. pp. 150. New-York: Torrey Brothers.
Shakespeare's Delineations of Insanity, Imbecility and Suicide. By A. O. Kellogg, M. D. 12mo, pp. 204. New-York: Hurd & Houghton.
My Vineyard at Lakeview. By a Western Grape Grower. 12mo, pp. 143. New-York: Orange, Judd & Co.

RECONSTRUCTION.

An English View of the Present Situation in the United States—The Administrations of Buchanan, Lincoln and Johnson.

The following extract from a long article in the April number of the *Edinburgh Review*, on the "Reconstruction of the American Union," will be read with interest:

It is a little more than nine years since Mr. Buchanan made his Inauguration Address as President of the United States. It was a high day for slavery. The South had won a great victory—preliminary to a greater victory still. For immediately afterwards the celebrated decision in the case of Dred Scott was given by the Supreme Court, which settled in the interest of slave owners the question of the lawfulness of slavery in the territories of the Union. On that day the political fortunes of the South and slavery reached their culminating point and began a rapid decline. Mr. Buchanan's prophecies of smooth things were uttered amid the rising of a storm, which neither he nor his friends perceived. The comment of events upon his prophecy took the form of one of the greatest convulsions history records. Out of that convulsion the Union has come safely, and slavery has not come.

Readily and frankly as we congratulate the American people on the result of the war, we need have no reluctance in admitting that it is one for which their firmest friends had hardly dared to look. When the South first seceded, neither the Americans themselves, nor any foreign observers, had the least hope that the Union would ever be restored. There was but little in its previous history to give ground for such a hope. The small but influential Anti-slavery Party had been accustomed to denounce the Constitution and to preach disunion. In the North there had been frequent manifestations of a disposition to regard secession as a right which it might at some time be needful to exercise. In 1811, Mr. Josiah Quincy, an influential Representative of Massachusetts, had publicly declared that in the event of the passing of a bill admitting Louisiana into the Union, "it will be the right of all, and will be the duty of some, definitely to prepare for a separation, amicably if they can, violently if they must." Mr. Rawle, of Philadelphia, and a greater than he, Mr. John Quincy Adams himself, had spoken of secession as a right. In the South, the State of South Carolina had in 1832 asserted the right to nullify the laws of the Union, and the nullification was met by a compromise which admitted its principle. In 1848 resolutions had been passed in public meetings in the same State, recommending secession should the "Wilmot proviso" become law. From 1860 to 1856 some of the Northern States were enacting and enforcing "Personal Liberty laws," which were practically nullifications of the Fugitive Slave Law; and when in 1856 the infamous decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case made slavery the law of the Union, the free States were united in their endeavors to set that decision at defiance. It was in reliance on these signs of apparent willingness to get rid of slavery at the sacrifice of the Union that secession doctrines were accepted at the South, which was once the stronghold of Union sentiment; and it was partly in contempt for a people they had always ruled, and partly in the conviction that the North would never enforce the Union, that on the first great electoral defeat the South attempted secession. Nor was there at first any sign that the North would disappoint the contemptuous expectations of the South. When the Cotton States had formed their Confederation and their Provisional Constitution had been adopted at Montgomery, the prevailing feeling of the North was, "Let them go." The popular expression of the moment—everywhere to be heard on the lips of the victorious Republicans—was, "Let the Union slide." But the truth was that the Northern people, unlike those of the South, had not realized the meaning of secession. They had talked lightly of the Union when smarting under the humiliations they had endured for the sake of peace with the South, but they had never been really unfaithful to it. They might even have let the Gulf States go, permitting them to try their new Confederacy and fail, but it would have been in full expectation of their penitent return. But when the Border States joined the new Confederacy, and the Territories were threatened with absorption in it, and the Union was cut into two unequal parts, and a thousand miles of the great waterway of the West were in the hands of a hostile power, the instinct of self-preservation awoke, the nation at once perceived that secession, if permitted, would fetter its resources, curtail its territory, and divide its strength; the idolatry of the Union became the more powerful from the temporary unfaithfulness of the nation to its idol; and when the South dashed with jaunty confidence into a war that was to be an easy victory, the hesitancy of the North was already over, and the first shot fired against the Union evoked the spirit of determined resistance which has overwhelmed the South and surprised the world.

It is proverbial that the actors in the greatest revolutions seldom know whither they are going. But even the wisest and coolest of observers are often equally at fault. "The French Revolution will be over in a year," said Jefferson, as he turned his back reluctantly on the delights of Paris in October, 1789. Neither North nor South had a wiser or fuller estimate of the consequences of their own revolution when they rushed to arms, and the confidence in speedy victory, which was born of passion on the one side and of pride on the other side, was as little justified by the result as the universal skepticism of foreign statesmen. Even now, after the event, it is difficult to realize the vastness of the change which five years have effected, not only in the opinions of the American people, but in the whole complexion of their political life. Indeed, were it not that there are some who "learn nothing and forget nothing," and amid the changed circumstances of the present still talk the language of the past, it would be almost impossible to estimate the advance. Mr. Buchanan is one of these incurables. *He is one of the Bourbons of American politics.* It was his unenviable distinction to be at the head of "the Administration on the eve of the rebellion." The last pro-slavery President of the United States, it was reserved for him to conduct the country to the verge of civil war *and to close the dynasty of undistinguished and inefficient rulers—to be the last and worst of those feebie men who were* chosen to the highest office of the Republic, not because they were statesmen, *but because they were tools.* An article on the United States under the Presidentship of Mr. Buchanan, which appeared in this journal in October, 1860, gives a more complete account of his administration up to that period than his own work supplies. The indictment there preferred against him has been supported by the results of his policy; and in spite of the violent and extraordinary events which have occurred in the interval, we can look back with satisfaction at the opinions we expressed at that pre-revolutionary period. The "overmastering deluge" we then anticipated has come and gone, and left many wrecks behind it. Mr. Buchanan himself, the great party to which he was the successful nominee and the too successful tool, and the gigantic "domestic institution," which it was the aim of his Administration to render national, have all been swept into oblivion. Yet Mr. Buchanan hopes to persuade the world that had his advice been followed, and his wisdom allowed to take its free course, the deluge would never have occurred, and the flood of political passion would have rolled away in the old channels. The unaccountable reluctance of the Free States to turn their passive toleration of the sin of slavery into active participation in it—the mad determination, with which even the Douglas Democracy was infected, not to accept a compromise which resigned all they had contended for and would have turned their free soil into slave soil—were the causes of the disaster. The duty of the President was to execute the law as the Supreme Court had interpreted it; but the factious resistance of the North thwarted his benevolent efforts, and spoiled his beneficent and most Christian rule. Nor does Mr. Buchanan even now understand in the least the motives of that resistance. He evidently thinks, or affects to think that, even the party which supported Mr. Douglas, in preference to the nominee of the more extreme Southerners, was moved by merely personal considerations. He is unable to see that Mr. Douglas himself was but one of the marked phenomena of a time of change, and that he represented a fact of vast significance—the inability of their Northern allies to follow the Southern oligarchy any further in their career of aggression. To the signs of the roused manhood and troubled conscience of the North, which multiplied around him during his administration, and were read by distant observers as the handwriting on the wall, *he is as blind now as he and his party were before they together fell into the ditch.* The burden of his story is—It might all have been prevented. So say all those pretenders to statesmanship who precipitate the inevitable crisis of history. Mr. Buchanan takes his place among them. His vindication of himself stands like a relic of the earlier and condemned world when the deluge had passed over it. As a history of four years before the war it is inaccurate and incomplete. As an apology for the "Administration on the eve of the rebellion" it entirely fails. It is a feeble and one-sided record of a feeble and one-sided rule. It throws a little light on the downward course of American politics, *but none upon the upward way they have now to take.* Poor in its literary execution, and peevish in its tone, its only value is derived from the personal share of the author in the events he writes of, and from the contrast it affords between the weakness and want of principle which led to the war, and the vigor, insight and conscientiousness needed to complete the work of reconstruction and peace.

This contrast between Mr. Buchanan and his successors is most instructive. The language of Mr. Lincoln was homely, and his course was guided by no far-sighted views of policy or statesmanship; but his declarations and his actions were marked by a sincerity and earnestness that slowly won the respect of statesmen and the affectionate sympathy of the people. He brought no genius to the task of government, but his conscientious resolve to discharge the duty he had undertaken, and to preserve the Union of which he was the appointed guardian, gave persistency to his efforts, and vigor to his policy. Mr. Seward's administrative ability compensated for the intellectual deficiencies of his chief, and made so unimportant contribution to his success. But we are disposed to think that Mr. Johnson, with equal honesty and greater dignity, is more truly a statesman than Mr. Lincoln. He has none of Mr. Lincoln's racy humor, and but little of his universal sympathy, but in tact as a politician and in bearing as a ruler he far surpasses him. The late President watched and waited for the course of events, which carried him to results he had certainly never anticipated; his successor has shown the will and the power to be a master of events, to stay the torrent, and to impose a policy on his country. Mr. Lincoln's last Inaugural Address had in it something almost prophetic, but there was in it more of the good man than of the politician. Mr. Johnson's first message, *in its clearness of statement and breadth of view, and in the vigorous English of its style, surpasses any Presidential Message of our own time, and is one of the finest State papers of modern days.* Mr. Buchanan is unfortunate in recalling attention to his own vapid productions. *He is separated from his successors by a moral chasm, as wide and deep as the political chasm which separates their times from his.* Indeed, nothing more clearly marks the change in American politics than the change in *the moral tone of the Presidency.* In the higher regions, at least, the war has cleared the air. A new dynasty began with Mr. Lincoln, but Mr. Johnson rules in a new age. Subserviency to a violent and anti-national faction is at an end. The President is no longer the tool of a party but the organ of the nation. It is no longer his chief function to defend an immoral institution; it is his duty now to be the highest exponent of the political conscience of the people. The terrible ordeal of civil war has purified the nation from the one guilty institution which corrupted its political life, and the first consequence of the change is that *Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson have given dignity to a station that Mr. Polk, Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan had degraded*, and that the best men of the nation begin at least to hope that they may be *as proud of the Presidents of the next half century as they have been ashamed of those of the last.*

We think that this change in the moral and intellectual character of the leading public men may prove to be one of the best results of the war. Its more obvious and striking results are the vindication of the supremacy of the Union, and the abolition of slavery because it had put the Union in danger. Mr. Oliphant, in his clear and forcible pamphlet—a lecture on American politics delivered to his constituents of the Stirling District of Burghs—states this with great distinctness:

"The question referred to the arbitrament of the sword was, 'Does a right of secession from the Union exist?' Had the fortune of war given it in favor of the South, this war would hereafter have been known as a civil war; as the North have coquered, it will hereafter be very properly styled a rebellion because it has established the great principle of Federal supremacy. So you will observe that even in a Republic freedom has its limits; and this war has decided that individual States are not free to secede; in other words, internal liberty is sacrificed at this point to centralized power, and the principle of local freedom is made in this, as in every country, subordinate to the instincts of national self-preservation. The inviolability of the Union was the great principle established by this war, and, in order to secure it, the emancipation of the slaves was deemed a necessary measure."

But it is already evident that American politics have been in no degree simplified, and the difficulties of American statesmen have been in no degree diminished. The consequences of civil war are scarcely less perplexing and calamitous than the evils in which it originates. It opens more questions than it closes. Cutting the knot is no substitute for untying it, for the political problem, solved by violence, invariably returns in a new form and demands another solution. President Johnson speaks of "the momentous questions and appalling difficulties" which met him "at the very commencement of his administration." No sooner is the war over than the constitutional difficulty out of which it arose returns in all its force, augmented by political and social difficulties which only time can solve. It is around these difficulties that the conflict of political parties in America now gathers.

The first question which presents itself in the work of reconstruction is that of the relation of the State Governments to the General Government—of the individual States to the great whole of which they seem to be a part. This relation has never been, and in the nature of things never can be, clearly and sharply defined. No paper Constitution can provide beforehand for all the contingencies of human affairs; and it is in the very nature of a Federal Union to rest in some degree on mutual acquiescence and compromise. So soon as any of its members begin to stand upon their abstract rights difficulties begin. The doctrine of State Sovereignty has from the first endangered the existence of the Union. It asserted that the central Government was the creature of the State Governments; that it rested on the mutual assent and coöperation of sovereign States, and that such assent and coöperation might at any time be withdrawn. Nullification and secession were the corollaries of this proposition, which amounted, in fact, to the assertion that in Federal politics the parts are greater than the whole, and the members of a body more important than the body they constitute. This doctrine the war has destroyed. The definite result of the forcible maintenance of the Union is, in Mr. Johnson's words, that "it is not one of the rights of any State Government to renounce its own place in the Union, or to nullify the laws of the Union.' The "pale and sickly ghost" of the defunct doctrine is, indeed, still seen on Southern soil. The States of Alabama and Mississippi, in passing the Constitutional Amendment, which abolishes slavery and puts the negro under the protection of Congress, have attached to it certain resolutions as to its interpretation. In those resolutions the doctrine reappears, but the amendment has become law; its interpretation rests entirely with the Supreme Court, and the war has proved that from that interpretation there lies no appeal to force. But though we admit that a great diminution of State rights, and a great augmentation of the National powers of the Union, have been the inevitable results of the war, this is not a mere restoration of the Union to its former condition, but a revolution of the utmost importance in the fundamental conditions of the structure. Without an ample recognition of State rights no articles of Union could have been carried in 1789—with an ample recognition of State rights no articles of Union can be maintained in 1866. It is the fate of all governments of a Federal character to tend either to greater unity or to greater independence. The policy of the South, of the school of Jefferson and Calhoun, of the old Democratic party, lay in the latter direction; the policy of the North, now represented by the triumphant politicians of Washington, has received from the war a powerful impulse to unity. But in a country so free and so jealous of its freedom as the United States, this tendency will in return be encountered by the spirit of local independence and State opposition. If we understand the policy of Mr. Johnson rightly, he he is seeking to reconcile these conflicting principles, and to reassert the authority of the Union, without crushing or annihilating the authority of the States, which is not less protected by the Constitution than the supreme powers of the Federal Government. It is for this reason that we cordially applaud the efforts of the President to control the passionate impulses of the victorious party, and to restore, as far as possible, the former conditions of American freedom.

It is, however, in quite another form that the constitutional difficulty now presents itself. The Constitution, not having provided for its own dissolution, of course does not provide for its own reconstruction. Not recognizing secession, it does not provide for the restoration of seceded States. Not anticipating State rebellion, it gives no directions how to deal with rebellious States. Hence arises a difficulty in deciding what is the exact relation of the conquered States to the Constitution, under the sway of which they have been forcibly retained. On this subject many opinions have been held, but all ranging themselves on two opposing lines of policy—that of Mr, Sumner, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, and the Radical Republican Party, and that of the President and the more moderate section of the Republican Party, and all the Democrats. On the Radical side it has been maintained that the seceding States committed suicide in the act of secession, and are civilly dead, and that in consequence new States should be made out of their territory. Some have said that secession amounted to an abdication of their place and rights in the Union, while others have used the word 'forfeiture.' Mr. Sumner himself does not accept any of these theories, and professes to endeavor only to see things as they are. He argues that the acts of secession being null and void, did not carry the States out of the Union, but simply destroyed and vacated the loyal Governments of those States, and put in their place an usurping power. He quotes and adopts some words of which Mr. Johnson made use, in his address on attempting to reorganize Tennessee in March, 1862:

"I find most, if not all of the offices, both State and Federal, *vacated either by actual abandonment or by the action of the incumbents in attempting to subordinate their functions* to a power in hostility to the fundamental law of the State, and subversive of her allegiance."

But if the States are without Governments, (for, of course, Congress can only recognize loyal Governments,) and are still in the Union, and there is no possibility at present of constructing a loyal Government, they descend to the status of Territories, and it is the duty of Congress to govern them as such. They should, in fact, be held in pupilage until Congress is able, in accordance with the terms of the Constitution, to "guarantee to each State a republican form of government." This it can only do when a majority of the inhabitants have become loyal, for republican government is government by the majority of the whole people.

The principle on which Mr. Johnson has acted is fully explained in his first Message, and is the reverse of this. Maintaining that the so-called "ordinances of secession" were entirely null and void, he treats them as the acts of disloyal persons, and not as the acts of the States. He says:

"The States cannot commit treason, nor screen the individual citizens who may have committed treason, any more than they can make valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce with any foreign Power. The States attempting to secede placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired but not extinguished, their functions suspended, not destroyed."

He has, therefore, refused to inflict on the States any of the penalties of treason, and has endeavored to quicken their impaired vitality and restore their suspended functions. As speedily as was at all consistent with safety, the military governments were withdrawn, provisional governors were appointed, and loyal conventions called, and these, in their turn, have given way to the regular governors and legislatures, elected by the 'loyal' population in each of the States. Congress, even if so minded, has not the power to treat the States as 'territories,' for they have already resumed their functions and their position as States. Nor can they, as States, be treated as though they were out of the pale of the Constitution. Legislation which should proceed on the assumption that they are so, would be clearly unconstitutional, and would be set aside by the Supreme Court on the first attempt to enforce it. Unlike the British Parliament, Congress is not omnipotent, and will be rudely awakened whenever it may indulge the dream of unlimited power. In the case of the bill extending and making permanent the Freedmen's Bureau, Congress has been made to feel that it had gone beyond its powers. That bill made a temporary and exceptional institution a part of the permanent legislation of the country. It set up a perpetual system of minute interference with the internal administration of the Southern States. It protected the freedmen at the expense of the Constitution. Mr. Johnson's Message, vetoing the bill—a document which fully bears out all that we have said of his statesmanlike qualities—has opened the eyes of the Northern people to the danger of the course on which Congress had entered. It has shown them the danger of abandoning the wholesome rule of strict limitation of the central power. It has so clearly proved the unconstitutional nature of all such invasions of local liberties that it has created a conservative reaction even in Congress itself. The result is already clear. The President's policy will prevail, and the Southern States will be restored without forfeiture of their constitutional rights. The constitutional question is, therefore, so far settled, and it remains for Congress to exact such guarantees as it may think needful, and when they have been given, to complete the restoration of the States by giving them their due share and influence in the General Government.

As a settlement of the constitutional question only, and in view rather of the future welfare than of the present political and social difficulties of the Republic, there will be no doubt in the mind of any European statesman that Mr. Johnson's plan is the true one. It has been obvious to all foreign observers, that the great danger to which the war threatened to lead was the erection of an overmastering centralized Federal power, which should dwarf the State Governments to the proportions of merely municipal bodies. The hopes so often expressed that the war would "weld the people into a single and homogenous whole," and that the Republic would come out of it "one and indivisible," pointed in the direction of this danger, which is quite as great as that of secession. The theory of the Federal Constitution is that it is a Republic of equal and federated States, indissolubly united to each other for certain clear and well-defined purposes. To represent the unity of the people who compose them, and watch over their interest before the world; to provide for needs they have in common—mails and mail-roads, coinage, customs, and charge of waste lands; to guarantee to each State its republican liberty and defend it against domestic treason or foreign assault; to watch over the interest of each in the presence of all and of all in the presence of each, the Central Government is instituted. It has in charge the great general interests of the whole people, but all the details of domestic legislation and local government belong to the individual States. But neither do the State Governments depend on the General Government, nor does that depend on them. Each is supreme in its sphere, and neither waits upon the other. This coördination of powers is the essence of the Federal Constitution, which clearly recognizes and represents the States as such, and the people as a whole. The House of Representatives is constituted by the people, as such, voting under the laws of their several States; the Senate is constituted by the States as such, and as equal in authority and power; and the President is elected by the whole people, voting in States. To this coördination, on which the balance and security of the whole depends, the doctrine of nationality—"of the one and indivisible Republic," is as much opposed on the one hand, as the doctrine of 'State sovereignty' is on the other. The one reduces the General Government to impotence and contempt, but the other would apply to the vast and various territory, the different races, the conflicting interests, and the divergent passions of the American continent, a centralized rule, which can only work over a small and homogeneous territory, peopled by a race of marked nationality, who are accustomed to obey a central power. The State sovereignty theory, in the form of its corollary secession has been committed to the settlement of force, and the decision has gone against it. The Federal Government took up the challenge and fought for the Constitution. Its victory is, therefore, the victory of the Constitution. It is the assertion of the supremacy of the whole over its parts. But the Radical policy, which would give one-half of the Union territorial dominion over the other half, would make the victory a sectional one—the assertion of the supremacy of one part of the republic over another part of it. It would make the head devour the members, and the whole not only subordinate and coördinate, but swallow up the parts. It would sacrifice the States to perpetuate the Union. It would destroy the Constitution in the very act of saving it. For that strong municipal life which is the safety of Republics; that universal political interest and widespread participation in public work, which the State Governments produce, and which is the safeguard of American freedom, would be weakened and reduced with every extension of the powers of the Central Government. Once abandon the principle of limitation, as applied to those powers and enter on the policy of centralization, and the balance of the Constitution would be destroyed. In place of that coördination of limited powers, and that wise division of legislative work which now exist, and which render the Federal system capable of indefinite territorial expansion, there would grow up an irresistible central power, smothering the local political life and hindering local legislation, overburdened itself with legislative work, and dying at last of the very greatness of its functions. Mr. Johnson's policy has taken account of this danger, and avoided it. He has refused to abandon the principle of limitation, and has deliberately chosen to take the risk which attends it, and which he believes "in the choice of difficulties is the smallest risk." He has made it his "steadfast object to escape from the sway of momentary passions, and to derive a healing policy from the fundamental and unchanging principles of the Constitution." He has saved the Constitution itself by obedience to it.

A SOUTHERN PRISON.

Pen for "Yankees" at Florence, S. C.—The Cemetery for Union Dead.

Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.

Charleston, S. C., May, 1866.

Believing a few lines from a Bostonian, now on a tour throughout the Southern States, would be interesting to your many readers, I will try and give you details of what was seen and heard in Florence, S. C.

This place—but a short time since a garrisoned post—has been abandoned by the United States forces, but will ever be memorable as the famous, or rather infamous, South Carolina Prison Pen, corresponding to Andersonville, Georgia. The country is flat, and Florence itself is only drained of stagnant water by numerous deep trenches, cut liberally in every direction. About a mile or so from the town, and on the edge of a swamp, lies the National Cemetery, an oblong, four-sided inclosure, containing about four acres. When left by the rebels it was uninclosed, but has since been surrounded, I think, by direction of the Quartermaster at Charleston, by a substantial boarded fence. five feet high, with a cap, and all well whitewashed.

This cemetery contains two thousand three hundred and seventy-eight graves, being the bulk of our unfortunate dead from the prison-pen, which is one-fourth of a mile away. It seemed incredible to an eye-witness how they managed to bury so large a number in so small a space; but it was done by digging large pits, in which the bodies were laid side by side, and then the hole was filled up. I believe they thought the "sacred soil" of South Carolina too valuable to be lavished on Yankees, yet in this region one would suppose it could hardly be given away. The interments were usually made by the prisoners themselves, who often managed to secure headboards of some sort, though some of them are very pitiable, being no more than common stakes or shingles, with here and there a piece of a cracker-box, when they were so fortunate as to secure one. These headboards bore numbers, just discernible, cut by a knife, and I suppose done by one person, as they all looked very similar. I counted ten graves, however, with no headboards, and in the centre of these was an upright board, with the sad inscription; "Buried here are ten unknown Federal prisoners."

These numbers, together with the inscriptions above referred to, led me to believe that records of the same had been kept, probably by one of the officers in charge of the pen; but if so, they have yet failed to appear, doubtless through fear of prosecution *a la* Capt. Wirz. I understand, however, that some action has been taken by the Government to bring these records to light. Workmen are now engaged in replacing these mongrel headboards, by erecting new ones in their stead. These are painted white, and numbered to correspond with those removed.

Three hundred yards away is still another inclosure, though smaller, containing some 400 graves, similar in all respects to those above referred to, thus making in all nearly 3,000 graves of our, as yet, "unknown dead." We believe there are 415 graves at Andersonville marked with this sad inscription; but you will remark how infinitely more "sad" are the 3,000 graves of these unknown martyrs, not one of whom, as yet, can be identified.

We now come to the prison pen, the cause, in all probability, of the majority of these burial places. It is a quarter of a mile away, and consists of about twenty acres, of oblong shape, and a little more than half as wide as it is long, divided into two parts by a small stream, with marshy, muddy banks. Your readers may imagine the pestilential diseases produced, when I can say truly that from 8,000 to 10,000, and at one time as many as 15,000 of our poor soldiers were crowded on both sides, and, one would suppose, into it. The place was inclosed by a stockade twenty feet high, and about twenty feet away runs the cruel "dead line," much of it still remaining. This was a thin board, raised some two feet from the ground, to cross which was death. There is not a tree or bush inside here, and it seemed as if rebel malignity worked hard to make the place as unendurable as possible. Even the stream running through the inclosure, from which our poor prisoners got all their water, was first polluted by them, they being encamped above, though good water was to be bountifully had but a short distance away. Here was also an abundance of pine trees, which can be had here now for the asking, but were cruelly denied our men, though urgent request was often made. With this small favor our prisoners could have constructed decent cabins in less than a fortnight; but, as I said before, every effort was made to render their position as uncomfortable as possible; and to screen themselves from the burning heat of the sun in Summer and the chilly blasts of Winter, our poor fellows were compelled to dig in the ground like moles, and I wonder that even this petty privilege, if thus it can be called, was allowed them.

To give these fiends a little credit, I mention a sort of hut or cabin, constructed of pine, in the north end of this inclosure, for hospital purposes; also a few huts made with poles, &c., covered with turf; but these had cellars dug beneath them. Calling even this tolerable, it is the common testimony of the people here that they were half starved and in rags—in Summer sweltering and roasting, and in Winter shivering over a few sorry embers, when the almost unlimited forest was around them. Had there been no woods here there might have been some excuse; but this section abounds with pine, even within a hundred yards of the pen, and everybody is welcome to cut all he pleases.

From these 8,000 to 15,000 prisoners thrust into this living hell, to roast, to freeze, to starve, to die, came the 2,378 martyrs for the Union, whose burial-places I have attempted to describe. This was the "chivalrous" South Carolina, the pride of the Confederacy, and in the nineteenth century. I can only wonder why these worse than demons have not been arrested ere this, and compelled to suffer for such enormous outrages, perpetrated on our poor, unfortunate soldiers.

Before I close, allow me to mention three ladies—a Mrs. Hughes, a Mrs. Dennis and a Mrs. Moore—who, though living five or six miles away, often visited our sick, nursing them as well as they were allowed to, and, at the hazard of their lives, often furnished disguises in which some of our men made good their escape. Your readers, in connection with myself, will honor these brave Christian ladies, and reverence them as the best and worthiest of the nation's daughters.

A Woman and Child Burned to Death in Medina.

The Medina *Tribune* gives the particulars of a shocking casualty in that village on the night of Thursday, May 31. The dwelling-house of Mrs. Mary Ryan was burned, and Mrs. Ryan and her youngest child perished in the flames. The fact are given by the *Tribune* as follows:

Soon after midnight Mrs. Rayan awoke from a sound sleep to find the house enveloped in flames. Her first impulse was to save her children, three of whom slept in her own room, and three in an adjoining one. She called to those in the adjoining room to escape for their lives, that the house was on fire. The two eldest had no difficulty in escaping themselves by means of the window, but did not get out the youngest, a lad of about five years old, until he had been very seriously burned.

In the meantime the mother had secured the escape of two of the little girls who slept in the same room with her, and then with the youngest, a child of about three years old in her arms, she attempted to secure a purse containing some $50, which had been paid her the day previous on the sale of a horse. After doing this she repaired to the door and attempted to open it, but could not succeed. She then called to the eldest boy to break in the door, but before that could be accomplished the floor from above fell in, and she and her child were consumed with the burning building. Not a single article of furniture or wearing apparel was saved from the ruins.

When the neighbors arrived on the spot, they found these five bereaved and stricken children overwhelmed with grief, looking on the burning embers and bewailing their sad condition. The eldest was a boy about 15 years of age, and the youngest a lad of about 5 years. The usual precautions about fire were observed when the family retired the night previous, and as no lamp had been lighted, it is difficult to determine how the fire originated.

This is truly an afflicted and bereaved family. Patrick Ryan, the father, was drowned in the canal last Fall and his body was not recovered until this Spring. Now the mother is taken, and these poor children are left to grope their way through the world alone. May God, in his infinite goodness, throw round and about them his benevolent arms, and guard and guide them in their pathway through life.

A Question of Dress in a San Francisco Court.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 18.

Mrs. Eliza Hurd de Wolfe, the lady who was arrested by Policeman Moore, on Larkin-street, on Thursday for misdemeanor in violating a city ordinance, forbidding a woman to appear in public in male attire, made her appearance in the Police Court at noon to-day, to answer the charge. She was accompanied by her husband and wore the same dress, according to the testimony of Moore, that she wore when arrested. The prosecution having submitted their case, under the testimony of the policeman, Col. Chapman volunteered a defence of the lady, and claimed her discharge on the ground, first, that there was no State law, nor any decision at common law forbidding the kind of dress worn by Mrs. De Wolf, and therefore no power in the Board of Supervisors to pass an ordinance making the wearing of such a dress a crime; second, that the dress worn by the lady did not contain a single garment belonging to the male attire, and therefore did not come within the provisions of the ordinance, even if it were legal. These premises were discussed at length, and at the close of counsel's remarks, Mr. DeWolf, the husband of the prisoner, addressed the Court in a very earnest and well delivered speech, in which he discussed the subject of dress generally, in its moral, social, religious, and sanitary bearings, and claimed the constitutional right for himself and his wife to wear such dress as they saw fit, so long as it was decent and becoming, which he claimed his wife's dress to be, far beyond that usually worn by ladies in this city. He requested his wife to stand up in order, as he said, that the people there assembled might behold for once in their lives a suitable and becoming dress for a woman. He called the attention of the Court to the fact that every article of her clothing, with the exception of her pantelettes, or pantaloons, or, as some might choose to call them, breeches, were precisely the same as those ordinarily worn by ladies. There was the hat made precisely like other ladies' hats and after the latest mode; the furs were the same as other furs worn by ladies; the basque was purchased at a fashionable store in this City, and was precisely like those generally worn by females in San Francisco. Everything in fact which his wife had on, with the exception of the pantalettes, was in every respect similar to the attire usually worn by persons of her sex. There was no concealment of her sex, for the boys in the street recognized her at once and showed their ill-breeding by shouting, "There goes the woman in man's dress." He wished the question settled whether his wife had a right to wear such attire as she should deem fitting and appropriate, and in accordance with nature, or whether the fashion of her dress was to be dictated by a mob or by the courts of the City. He had traveled through most of the kingdoms of the earth, and had settled in America as the best spot to be found, and if he was to be driven from here for following the dictates of his own conscience, he should seek no further for liberty, but take the shortest cut to kingdom come.

After a few remarks from the District Attorney, Mr. Louderback, in which he argued that the ordinance was just and proper, and that it had been violated by the defendant, Judge Rix expressed his views upon the subject. He said that the simple question was, whether the conduct of the defendant in wearing such a dress tended to a public disturbance; if it did it must me stopped. He was free to admit that the dress worn by Mrs. De Wolfe, was, in his opinion, intrinsically more appropriate and becoming and healthy than that generally worn by ladies, and could it become the fashion and be generally adopted, it would be better for the female sex; but that was not the question here. If her dress tended to excite a mob, and thereby disturb the public peace, it must not be permitted to be worn.

The fault might be in the public and not in the lady—he was inclined to think it was—but so long as public opinion remained as it was now, no person could be permitted to so shock the popular sentiment, even in matters of taste, as to bring on a disturbance of the peace. He did not feel like imposing any fine upon the lady, for she had clearly committed no crime, and he would therefore suggest that she so modify her dress as to make it conform more to the custom, and thereby avoid any further difficulty.

Mr. De Wolfe asked the Judge to specify the manner in which the dress should be modified, which the Court declined to do, saying that he had no doubt Mrs. De Wolfe would be better able to accomplish the required result than the Court. Mr. De Wolfe then frankly admitted that if his wife were discharged she would be very likely to do the same thing to-morrow for which she was now atraigned in Court.

Mr. Chapman suggested that the Court fine the lady in a sufficient sum to enable them to appeal the case to the County Court, so that the question of the right of wearing a decent dress in public might be finally decided.

Judge Rix said that as the case appeared to excite considerable interest, he would hold it under advisement, and defer his decision till Tuesday next.

It has been discovered that the aqueous vapors in the atmosphere absorb a considerable portion of the sun's light. The red and yellow rays are most affected and the blue least, which accounts for the blue color of the sky. Thus science sustains the popular tradition which has long referred the blueness of the atmosphere to watery particles.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Henry Ward Beecher on the Situation—Christian Treatment of Enemies—Canada—England—The South.

Yesterday morning Mr. Beecher, who has for some time past been unusually silent on public affairs, seemed to be moved by the conjunction of border-raids on our late neutral friends and retaliatory reconstruction reports in Congress, to mingle some public instruction with his parochial admonitions.

His text was the well-known precept of St. Paul, "*Overcome evil with good.*" He first made a searching analysis of the whole passage, reading with significant import that portion of Christ's Sermon on the Mount which overturned the ancient law of retaliation, and recalling the solemn declaration, "Vengeance is mine: *I* will repay, saith the Lord."

"This," he proceeded, "takes away all foundation for that everlasting prate which we hear, of *justice, justice, justice.* Not that justice should not be regarded by the parent, the teacher, the magistrate and the ruler, but that in nineteen cases out of every twenty, what men really mean by '*justice*' is '*vengeance.*'"

Mr. Beecher then went on to unfold and make manifest the philosophical principle involved in the text, showing that:

1. Evil being merely a wrong use of a right thing, or a wicked and perverted application of a righteous principle, it may be overcome by converting the misapplied force to its proper use. Evil is functional, not organic; and in his own nature man may overcome it with good by simply putting the same powers to work in the right, instead of the wrong way.

2. The same principle underlies our treatment of others. Every faculty of man in active operation tends to beget its kind—anger, anger; malevolence, hatred; kindness, love. But when any of these are by perversion bringing forth evil they may be counterbalanced and overcome by the putting forth of a new and different power, which shall, by awakening its own counterpart, neutralize and annihilate the first. Thus sullen anger may by the bright flash of wit be turned to mirth and good nature. The sense of fear may be banished by exciting the feeling of hope, &c.

With a full and well elaborated discussion, of which this is but the barest suggestion, the reverend gentleman developed the resources of his text and showed that the Christian doctrine of loving our enemies, blessing those who curse us, doing good to those that hate us, and praying for those who despitefully use us, is not a mere arbitrary dogma of religion, but a sound principle, founded on human nature and common sense, and amply sustained in its wisdom by thousands of experiences in every-day life. He illustrated his position abundantly by pictures from individual, civil, social, political and national life.

He argued it amply, giving many strokes both pungent and trenchant upon the modern practical interpretation of the law of forgiveness, and showing that in every phase of life people act and talk as if the great danger lay in the propensity of men to be too ready to render good for evil; as in the common utterance of the day, which one hears argued and urged in the street and the social circle, in public hall and prayer meeting, that *the duty of forgiveness depends upon the repentance of the wrong doer*—this, he said, he failed to find in the Scriptures. "True, I find that when there is repentance we are to forgive, forgive and forgive repetitions of offence even to seventy times seven, but I can nowhere find a prohibition of mercy to the unrepentant." The contrary of this was enforced and affirmed by calling to witness all the teachings, and especially the example of Christ whose whole earthly life and death were a sacrifice for his enemies, that they might be turned toward him and their evil overcome with good.

In applying these propositions, (which he had established, not by priestly demand for unthinking belief, but by inspiring reason with faith,) he came to the duties of communities and nations to each other. And here he held that the rule was the same, and for the same reasons, as in individual cases. This was illustrated by an allusion to the present troubles on the border. I hear men say, 'Aha! it's their turn now. Let us be quiet, and allow the Fenians to return to them some of their St. Albans courtesies. I'd just like to see a town or so burned, a bank or so robbed, just to let them know how good it is.' Well, now this is all wrong. I will not deny that my natural man was delicately and quietly tickled at first by a mischievous sense of poetic justice, but it was only for a moment. True, the Canadians did act most unfairly, and the Mother Country most wickedly, toward us when in our dire distress; but, if we take like opportunities to show the same spirit, in what is republicanism greater or better than despotism? I want to heap coals of fire on their heads by showing the grand spectacle of a Christian nation actuated by Christian principles. If England is involved in war, I don't want to see a single ship go out of our ports to destroy her commerce, and over the Canadian border I do not want a single cottage harmed. I want them to find their evil overcome by our good. The way to live in peace is to be better than your enemy—in his opinion, not yours."

After enlarging somewhat on this point, Mr. Beecher paused, and looking around with a humorous glance, continued—"I don't know whether I'd better make any further application of this principle or not. I have not been very popular with my people during the past year. I have failed to carry them altogether with me on some public questions—and I am sorry for them! But yet, I must say, that I cannot escape the direct bearing of this gospel law. I am as strong as ever in the conviction that the true result of the war must be recognized. Whatever went into the Constitution on account of Slavery must come out; and what was kept out on account of Slavery must be put into our organic law—and I have believed and labored for this as strongly, and longer than many of you. But I have felt that it should be done in the spirit of love, not of hatred. I consider the doctrines brought forward in the House of Representatives by Mr. Stevens—though followed in their entirety, thank God! by very few—I consider them to be doctrines of Belial, leading to destruction. The North had a chance to show grace, and love, and magnanimity. How I longed to see it! Both Congress and the President should have been pressed to Union. I had hoped to see the North showing her superiority in Christian nobleness and generous forgiveness. But I have been disappointed. It has not been done. You can no more change rebels to loyal men by casting them out and turning them away, than you can convert the wicked by building up a wall of separation between them and the good—shutting them out from the very influences that should be brought to bear upon them. "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirsts, give him drink, for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head. Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." There, go: *vote that.* You have been talking it long enough: *do it.* You have been praying it long enough: *try it.*

POLICE NEWS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

STREET ROBBERY.

George Allen was arraigned before Justice Ledwith charged with having stolen a pocket-book containing $36 from Miss Martha H. Van Auken, of No. 12 East Sixteenth-street. The lady alleges that on the 16th inst., while she was walking in Canal-street, carrying her wallet in her hand, the accused suddenly snatched it from her and ran off. She pursued him until he disappeared in the basement of No. 85 Grand-street. The lady reported her loss at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, and Officer Jackson subsequently arrested Allen, whom the lady identified as the person who robbed her. He was committed without bail to answer.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

IS BAY RUM INTOXICATING?

Officer Thompson, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday arrested Louis Seigler, a barber doing business at No. 66 Cherry-street, charging him with having sold liquor to his customers in violation of the Excise law. The accused denied the charge, stating that he had no liquor on his premises, but stating that in dressing his customers' heads he had used bay rum to a considerable extent, and supposed the delicate perfume of that liquid had deceived the officer's olfactories. Justice Dowling decided that bay rum was not intoxicating, and therefore released the accused.

A DEGENERATE SON.

Edward McComber, a young man whose parents are wealthy and occupy a high social position, was arrested on Saturday night for intoxication, disorderly conduct and using profane and insulting language in the street. He was locked up in the station-house over night, and yesterday morning was arraigned before Justice Dowling. While in the court room McComber was abusive of everybody, and defied the Magistrate and the police authorities to punish him. He was locked up for trial. The accused has, on several previous occasions, been arrested, and is represented by the police as being a very disorderly character.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

Harry Quinn and Joseph Lewis were arrested on Sunday morning, on suspicion of attempting to commit burglary. They were in the vicinity of Owen Jones' dry goods store, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, having in their possession a cart-rung, which had been evidently used with burglarious intent. It was discovered that the cover of the coal-hole had been pryed up, and an empty barrel put over it to conceal their operations. The accused were retained at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house to await further investigations.

FELONIOUS BOOTY.

Ludwig Friedman was arrested on Saturday evening by Officer Tilton, charged with having stolen a quantity of boots and shoes from Solomon B. Hamburger, of No. 199 Avenue A. The property, of the value of $200, taken at different times, is alleged to have been sold to John Zeittler, of No. 253 Avenue B. The accused was committed to answer, and Zeittler was held in the sum of $500.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Fire Commissioners and the Firemen.—At a recent meeting of the Fire Commissioners the by-laws were so amended as to regulate the running of engines to fires. It has heretofore been the custom among firemen to run their apparatus down hill at full speed—two or three would guide the tongue, while on top and hanging on the sides were as many men as could be crowded on. This practice resulted in several serious accidents, and recently in the death of a member of Franklin Engine No. 3, who, being knocked from the engine on which he was sitting, was run over and killed. The new rules designate the grades down which no apparatus is permitted to run at an unusual rate of speed, and no one to be allowed on the engines. Heretofore members were held individually responsible for any infraction of the rules in this respect. Hereafter the companies will be held responsible for the men, and disbanded if the officers fail to enforce the rules. These regulations, it is understood, will be rigidly enforced. Those members of No. 3 who were riding on the apparatus, or had charge of the tongue, on the occasion of the fatal accident in Myrtle-avenue, are soon to be tried for violation of the laws by which they should be governed. The bell-ringers are also to be attended to; they have had everything their own way so long that they have become negligent; they adopted their own rules, allowing each man twelve hours duty and twenty-four hours off duty; the new arrangements require them to be six hours on duty, and gives them twelve hours' leisure. Application is soon to be made to the Common Council to connect the bell towers and the office of the Chief Engineer in the City Hall by telegraph. This is now the more urgently required, as the headquarters of the police have been removed from the hall, and there is now no mode of communicating with the principal alarm-bell.

Improvement at the South Ferry.—The Union Ferry Company recently commenced the erection of a capacious building at the foot of Atlantic-street, to replace the dilapidated structures formerly used as ferry houses. The improvement is one that has long been required, and the delay was, doubtless, owing to the fact that arrangements could not be made between the company and the city authorities to erect an iron structure similar to the one on the New-York side of the same ferry, and which had been petitioned for by those residents of South Brooklyn whose business requires them to cross by that ferry. The new building will be of wood, and of an ornamental style of architecture. The length will be about 200 feet and the depth 100 feet. The height will be about 70 feet, with a cupola 70 feet high above the roof, in which will be placed a clock facing both the river front and land side. It will also be provided with a bell to be used in the event of fogs. The ladies' and gentlemens' saloons will be fitted up with the view of affording every necessary accommodation for passengers in waiting for the boats. One wing of the building is already completed, and it is designed to have the entire structure finished by the first of August next. The President of the Ferry Company intends that it shall be the finest and most convenient structure of the kind of any heretofore built on either side of the river. The entire work is under the supervision of Mr. George Wright, the Superintendent of the Union Ferry Company.

The Fenian Collapse.—The news of what is believed to be the collapse of the whole movement, published yesterday. caused a universal gloom in Williamsburgh Fenian circles. Many of the most active among them pretended that the news published was purposely exaggerated by the United States authorities on the frontier for the purpose of stopping reinforcements and arms. But it was evident that they considered the cause gone up, notwithstanding their sanguine expressions. An evidence of this is seen in the fact that the most active Circle of the District stopped packing arms which the had made arrangements to ship this morning. Several young men who had promised to leave for Malone to-day have also reconsidered their intention.

Fatal Accident.—A sad and fatal accident occurred in the family of Mr. Moses Strouse, No. 121 Ewen-street, Eastern District, at an early hour yesterday morning. It appears that Mrs. Strouse took her infant son, aged seven months, from a bed and laid him on the floor while she proceeded to take off the bedcloths to air them. While she was thus engaged a loaded pistol which was lying under the pillows was dragged off and fell on the floor, causing one of the barrels to discharge a bullet into the ear of the child. The bullet penetrated the brain, and almost instant death resulted. Mrs. Strouse became almost frantic when she realized the melancholy effects of the accident.

Burglaries, &c.—Arrest of Some of the Accused Parties.—The house of Mr. B. Clover, No. 18 Balchen-place, was feloniously entered about 12 o'clock on Saturday night by forcing open the front basement door. The family being absent in

the country the thieves had it all their own way for a time, and succeeded in ransacking every drawer and closet in the lower rooms. They were disturbed, however, by the family residing next door, and beat a hasty retreat without taking anything with them. A man calling himself WILLIAM HARRISON was discovered in the house of Mr. W. E. SMITH, No. 210 Clinton-street, about 12 o'clock Saturday night, having effected an entrance through the rear window. Silverware and clothing valued at $75 was found packed up ready for removal. Mr. SMITH having been awakened by an unusual noise, and suspecting the cause, quietly notified the officer on that post who took the accused into custody. He was taken to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house and locked up to answer. About 2:30 o'clock on Sunday morning the show-window of HARRIS FIDER'S dry goods store, No. 154 Bridge-street, was broken and goods amounting to $25 taken therefrom. Mr. MILLER, residing opposite, noticed two young men and ascertaining what they had been about, informed Officer DECAMP, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, who kept watch on their movements. The thieves suspecting that they had been observed absented themselves for a short time, but soon returned when the officer arrested one of them named RICHARD STAFFORD. The other escaped. STAFFORD was held for a hearing.

CASUALTIES.—A little boy named FRANK SHAFFER, 5 years of age, was run over by a coal cart in Flushing-avenue on Saturday and dreadfully injured. He was picked up and taken to his parents' residence in Flushing-avenue, near Broadway. A physician being called in, the child's case was pronounced hopeless.... JOHN WALSH, a watchman employed at TOBIN'S stores, fell through the hatchway of a vessel about 5¼ o'clock Saturday evening and was dreadfully injured. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 147 Harrison-street.

THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS.—The Brooklyn Police Headquarters were, on Saturday last, removed from the basement of the City Hall to the three-story and basement brick building on the corner of Washington and Johnson-streets. The new place has been well furnished, and looks neat and tidy. It is superior in some respects to the old place, although there are also some inconveniences which cannot be remedied until the interior has been altered to suit the new order of things.

FUNERAL PARADE.—Yesterday afternoon the members of Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society No. 2, in full regalia and with banners; the Cadets of Temperance No. 2, consisting of pupils of the school of the Assumption in green uniforms, with green and American flags, preceded by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, followed the remains of JOHN O'KEEFE, a late member, to their final resting place. The body was borne to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, in Flatbush, where it was consigned to the grave.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a drowned man was picked up in Buttermilk Channel on Saturday. Deceased was a large, stout man with woolen check shirt outside and blue undershirt beneath. He had on black pantaloons. His age appeared to be about 50. From appearances the body had been in the water for a number of weeks.

THE CHESHIRE LIBEL CASE.—The case of CHAS. W. CHESHIRE against MILTON WOOLEY, being an action for libel, once in the Brooklyn City Court, was finally decided Saturday afternoon. The amount of damages claimed for alleged slanderous words spoken was $10,000. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of plaintiff. Damages, $100.

FIRE.—About noon yesterday a fire broke out in the carpenter shop of Mr. RICHARD CLAFFEY, in Oxford-street, between Lafayette and De Kalb avenues, resulting in its total destruction. The loss on building and contents is about $600; no insurance. The premises, it is suspected, were set on fire by some boys.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.—Pennsylvania Hose Company No. 21, of Philadelphia, the guests of Montauk Truck No. 1 for a few days, returned home on Saturday evening, escorted to the railroad depot by a committee of Brooklyn firemen. They spent a jolly time while here.

LAW REPORTS.

Collision—Propeller and Sailing Vessel—Sudden Change of Course—Absence of Lookout, but Vessel Seen as Soon as Possible.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Henry Miller et al. vs. *The Steamer Saxonia*; *James McCarthy et al.* vs. *The same.*—These were cases of collision brought by the owners of the schooner *Village Bride* and of her cargo to recover the damage occasioned by the sinking of the schooner in a collision with the steamer in this port on the 4th of March, 1865.

At about 1 o'clock P. M., on that day, the *Saxonia* having left her dock at Hoboken, was moving down the Hudson River, on a straight course to sea, going four or five knots an hour. She was in charge of a licensed pilot, who stood on the bridge, directing her course, with the master. The tide was flood. There was a full breeze from the westward; the weather was fair, and there were no vessels in her way.

The schooner was coming up the river with a load of oysters, bound to pier No. 43. She ran up somewhat past her pier under full sail; then backed and pulled southerly some distance; then, coming into the wind, she lowered her foresail, and then again stood northerly, under jib and mainsail, until about opposite her pier, when she again came into the wind, lowered her mainsail, and then wore and stood towards her pier on an easterly course, under jib alone. This last course brought her directly across the course of the *Saxonia*, by which she was struck on her larboard side, about twenty feet from her stern. These movements of the schooner were ordinary and proper, preparatory to reaching a pier in such a state of the wind and tide, and they were adopted without reference to the steamer, as no one on board her saw the steamer till after the mainsail was lowered.

When the schooner changed her course to east, the *Saxonia's* engine was stopped and backed. She was a propeller, and it was proved that such vessels cannot be sheered with any certainty by their rudders, while the screw is working backwards. No change of her course was made. She was also shown to have had no lookout on her forward deck.

Held by the Court—That under such circumstances the steamer was bound to see the schooner and her movements; while the schooner was west of her, and heading north, she was entitled to hold a course sufficiently to the east to pass the schooner, and when the schooner changed her course to east it became the steamer's duty to avoid her if possible by sheering to east or west, or by stopping as she did.

That whether the failure to sheer the steamer was a fault depends entirely upon the distance between her and the schooner when the latter wore. The steamer could stop in about 200 yards, and if the schooner was within a short distance when she wore, it was obligatory upon the steamer to stop, rather than, by keeping up her speed, to endeavor to sheer at the risk of loss of life in case of failure.

That the weight of evidence on this question of distance is, that the schooner wore but a short distance ahead of the steamer, instead of half a mile, as the libelants claim. The clear and positive testimony of the master, mate, pilot and others of the *Saxonia*, is confirmed by evidence given by witnesses on the schooner. They speak of seeing the steamer about a beam very soon after the mainsail was lowered. Statements of seamen as to the bearing of an approaching vessel are more reliable that estimates of time and distance; and when the steamer was abeam she must have been very close, otherwise the schooner would have got by her.

That the short distance which the schooner is shown by the libelants' testimony to have gone after she wore, taken in connection with her rate of speed, corroborates this view.

That the rate of speed of the schooner is stated in both libels to be 2½ miles an hour, and that rate must be deemed conceded, notwithstanding many witnesses declared on the trial that it was not more than a mile. It was a material fact, which the libelants were bound to know and aver, and the averment cannot now be disputed.

That the neglect of the schooner to have a lookout forward is clearly proved, and is inexcusable. It calls upon the Court to scrutinize with care her movements, and the account she gives of them. But no rule of law requires that the absence of a lookout shall entail responsibility for a collision, when it is made clearly to appear that it did not conduce to the accident.

That both the master and pilot of the steamer testify that they saw the schooner from the time she came in sight, and they detail with accuracy her various movements as they were narrated by the crew of the schooner. That if they did not see her they have been guilty of perjury, which the Court is unwilling to believe, and that as the vessel was therefore seen at the earliest possible moment by competent persons in charge of the steamer, the omission to have a stationed lookout cannot be held to subject the steamer to the payment of the loss.

That the fact that as the vessels approached those on the steamer waved their hands to the schooner to starboard, if the *Saxonia* was a side-wheel steamer, might warrant the inference that she did not port her helm, but tried to pass the schooner's bows, but as she is a propeller, it is consistent with the theory that they did so because the steamer would not sheer while her screw was backing, and the only way by which the collision could be avoided, was for the steamer to sheer, if she could.

That the collision was not caused by an attempt on the part of the *Saxonia* to cross the schooner's bows, when she might have passed under her stern, nor by a failure on the part of those in charge of her to see the schooner at the earliest moment; but that it was occasioned by a sudden change of the schooner's course which threw her across the course of the steamer at a distance not sufficient to enable the steamer to avoid her, by steering or stopping, and that this change in her course was made when it was because those on board of her were paying no attention to approaching vessels.

Decree, therefore, dismissing both libels with costs. For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for respondents, Messrs. Barrett and Brinsmade.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated causes Nos. 8, 10, 14, 224, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, (11 preferred,) 40, 41, 42, 303, 304.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice GROVER.—Nos. 373, 2793, 1115, 3019, 903, 427, 879, 989, 541, 1471, 1337, 1591, 1296, 1297, 425, 1069, 1071, 1072, 1073. *Part II.*—Held at No. 73 Duane-street.—Nos. 220, 1214, 614, 170, 14, 1246, 1224, 1316, 1826, 1374, 802, 865, 1398, 340, 1456, 1486, 1488, 284, 1234, 2540.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Justice INGRAHAM—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock—Nos. 37, 67, 69, 74, 75, 80, 87, 88, 89, 106, 109, 110, 111, 126, 127, 131, 137, 141, 143. Call commences at No. 149.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held on the third floor of No. 73 Duane-street.—Demurrers, Nos. 11, 20. Issues of law and fact, Nos. 191, 182, 204, 177, 178, 183, 186, 188, 197, 198, 201, 202, 101, 159, 170, 184, 210, 211.

SUPERIOR COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Justice MCCUNN. Nos. 1, 6, 32, 33, 44, 41.

SUPERIOR COURT.—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Held by Justice MONELL. Nos. 1799, 2165, 885, 2517, 2093, 1765, 721, 2089, 2081, 1427, 2205, 871, 2359, 2361, 2363. *Part II.*—Held by Justice GARVIN. Nos. 1324, 232, 2656, 2404, 2480, 2085, 2676, 1964, 2554, 1624, 2010, 1442, 2164, 1598, 2486.

COMMON PLEAS.—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Held by Judge DALY.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Nos. 109, 110, 115, 119, 48, 125, 127, 129, 128, 129. *Part II.*—Held by Judge BRADY.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1400, 1604, 1607, 1608, 1585, 595, 1559, 940, 1116, 1582, 48, 1526, 1117, 1429, 950.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 9, 1866.

$114,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s C'62	102¾	100	Wilkesbarre Coal..	54¼
5,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s R.'62	102¾	100	Quick. Min. Co. b10	51¾
5,000	U.S. 6s,'68....R.	102	100	do....2d call	51
10,000	U.S. 6s,'81....C.	10?¾	200	Boston W. P.	50¾
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C'64	102¾	100	do....b15	50¾
6,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s,R'65	102¼	100	do....b15	50¾
11,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s C.'65	102¾	100	New-York Cen.	97¾
10,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	96¼	900	do	97½
3,500	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s. First Ser.	102¾	200	do	97¾
			500	do....s60	95
500	do....Small	102	100	do....2d call.s10	97
1,500	do....2d Ser.	102¾	400	do	97¾
800	do....Small	102	350	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	210
4,000	do....3d Ser.	102¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.	121¼
500	do....Small	102	100	do	121
13,000	Tenn. 6s,'90	92	500	Erie R	63¾
6,000	do	92¾	20	do	63
25,000	do....c	93	200	do....2d call	62¾
30,000	N. Car. 6s	81	6	N.Y. & N. H.	109¼
9,000	Missouri 6s	79¾	120	Reading R	109¾
5,000	do....2d call	80	1000	do	109¾
1,000	Cal. 7s	114	200	Mich. Cen. R.	108¾
10,000	Virginia 6s	66½	400	Mich. S. & N. I	79
1,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	102¼	100	do....b3	79¾
			200	Cleve. & Pitts.	82¼
5,000	do	102¾	600	do....s3	82¾
3,000	do....2d call	102	100	do	82¾
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	28¾	100	do....b10	82½
20,000	do....b30	28¾	200	do	82¾
3,000	N.Y.C.7s,'76 Con.	104	500	do	82¾
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102½	500	do....b5	82¼
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.	103	7	Chic. & N. W.	30
3,000	C.&N.W.S.F.Bs.	95	100	do....b.0	30¾
1,000	Chi. & N.W.1st M	86¼	100	do....b30	30¾
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	90	200	do	30¾
5,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	101¼	200	do....2d call	30¾
40,000	Am. Gold....s60	139¾	710	Chi. & N. W. P.	60
12	Bk. State of N.Y.	109	100	Chic. & R. Is.	92¾
10	Bk. of Comm'th	101¼	12	M.&P.D.C.2d P.	88
20	Cen. N. Bank	107	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	44
26	Mer. Ex. Bank	115	200	P., F. W. & C.	96¼
10	Nassau Bank	108	200	do	96¾
200	Fourth Nat. Bank.	103¾	100	do....b10	96¾
100	Bruns. C. L. Co.	8	200	do	96¾
100	West. U. Tel	61¾	25	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	63
10	do....b10	61¾	10	Stonington R.	110
10	do	62	20	New-Jersey C.	117
100	do....b30	62	200	Mil. & St. P.	60
200	do....s60	60	271	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71
100	do	61¾	100	do	71¼
400	do	61	100	do....2d call	71¼
200	do....2d call	60¾			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Boston Water P. b10	50	200	Cleve. & Tol	105
800	do....b3	50	100	Chi. & R.I....s60	92
100	Quick. Min....c	51¾	100	do....s3	92¾
100	do....s3	51½	100	Chi. & N. W.	30¾
100	West. U. Teleg'h	61	100	do....s30	30¾
100	N. Y. Central	97¾	300	do....b10	30¾
900	Erie R....c	63¼	200	do	30¾
300	do	63¾	200	do....b3	30¾
300	do....s3	63	200	do....s15	30¾
200	do	63¾	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	60¾
200	do....c	63¾	400	do....s3	60¾
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	79¾	200	do....c	60¾
100	do....c	79¾	100	do....b3	60¾
200	do....b15	79¾	100	do....b30	60¾
3200	Clev. & Pitts	82¼	200	do....s3	60¾
800	do....b3	82¾	200	P.F.W.&C.	96¾
650	do....s3	82	100	do....s10	96¾
200	do....b15	82¼	100	do....b3	96¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500	Boston W. P.	50	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	82¼
200	West. U. Tel	61¾	200	do....b30	82¾
100	do	61¾	200	do....s10	82¾
300	Erie Railroad	62¾	200	do....b15	82¾
600	do....s3	62¾	1200	do....b3	82¾
400	do....c	62¾	200	do	82¾
300	do....s3	62¾	200	Chic. & N. W.	30¾
300	do....b10	62¾	600	Chic. & N. W. P.	60¾
500	Reading R	109¾	200	do	60¾
100	do....c	109	200	do....b15	60¾
200	do	109¾	300	do	60¾
200	do....s5	109	75	Catawissa R.	77¼
200	M. S. & N. I.	79¾	200	P., Ft.W. & Chi.	96¾

MONDAY, June 11—A. M.

We print this morning nearly a week's later news from England. The Quebec steamer brings advices up to noon on Friday, June 1. The Liverpool Cotton trade had advanced 1d.@1½d. on Americans, and ½d.@1d. on other descriptions, *on sales of eighty-six thousand bales for the week*, of which speculators took 12,500 bales. United States 5-20s advanced to 66½@67 ₽ cent., standing 65¾@⅞ on Friday. But little, if any, of the American Gold had reached the Bank of England up to Wednesday, May 30, when the return for the previous week was made up, but it is quite evident that the £2,000,000 which had just arrived out (including the first great shipment by the *Scotia*,) had the best possible influence on the Cotton trade and other American interests, as well as upon the English Funds. On Monday, May 28, the unexpected failure of the Consolidated Bank of London, (Limited,) greatly facilitated the *Scotia's* news of Saturday, but on Tuesday, the 29th, the *City of Paris* was reported, with £720,000 in Gold, and United States 5-20s, which opened as low as 64½ in the morning, went up to 65½@66½@67 ₽ cent. The Consolidated Bank held the account of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and its stoppage carried down the Consolidated mortgage of the Road—recently negotiated at about 75 to 48—although the Bonds had previously shown much weakness at 56@53 ₽ cent.

We make the following extracts from the London *Times* of 29th and 30th ult.:

"The Frankfort (Germany) papers mention that, while all other stocks are dull, American Bonds are still well supported, as there are outstanding accounts to be closed by speculators, while the public continue to invest. These purchases, however, are to a great degree balanced by sales pressed on Berlin account, where the lamentable state of business compels realizations. Money in the Frankfort stock market is very easy, and considerably below bank rates. The foreign exchanges are unprecedentedly low. Bills on London are in abundance, as they come for remittances against bonds sold at New-York and for May dividends, the regular sale for such bills to the trade for manufactured goods and produce being now very restricted.

The discount demand at the Bank of England is still very large, but there have been more symptoms of freedom to-day among lenders in the open market than at any time during the past fortnight. In the Stock Exchange the rate for advances on Government securities has been 8 to 10 ₽ cent.

The *City of Paris*, from New-York, has brought £740,000 in gold, and the *Palmyra* £62,000. Other steamers, which sailed at the same date, will bring, it is said, about £260,000. These amounts, with those recently received by the *Scotia*, make a total of nearly two millions, although the news of the stoppage of OVEREND, GURNEY & Co. had not yet arrived out. That event occurred on the 10th, and the *China*, due on Friday or Saturday, will bring advices of the effect created by it. The demand for the gold for the present remittances had been met by free sales on the part of the Government at 130, but an opinion prevails that the next mail will quote a much higher rate of exchange."

The following has been addressed to the holders of Certificates of Debentures of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway:

OFFICES OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, LONDON, May 29, 1866.

For the information of holders of Certificates of Debenture, I am instructed to state that cash in amount sufficient to meet the payment of all coupons due on the 15th of May, of all coupons due on the 15th of November next, and also of part of the coupons due May, 1867, has been duly lodged by the trustees in the hands of the Consolidated Bank, who are under guarantee to meet the payment of such coupons. From the unfortunate condition in which that bank is temporarily placed, some delay will probably arise in the application of the moneys, but there is not the least reason to doubt that the Consolidated Bank will meet all its engagements.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
H. W. SMITHERS, Secretary.

The Consolidated Banks appear to have suddenly broke down under the embarrassment of the Bank of London accounts tranferred only the week before. Two of our New-York Banking-houses had accounts with the Bank of London—one of them only an auxiliary account under charge of its chief Paris house, the other an account against its Gold shipments. Both, we believe, were saved even the temporary inconvenience of protest. The New-York Agents of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, until 60 or 80 days ago, drew on the Consolidated Bank against the proceeds of the recent negotiation of its general or consolidated mortgage, but all their bills have been paid. Another bank here occasionally drew on the Bank, under credit and for account of their Liverpool correspondents—a wealthy firm who will no doubt take care of any bills not yet paid, if such there should be.

The trade of the past week was unusually light, in both the import entries of foreign goods and the export clearances of domestic produce. It also fell off one-third in the export of gold. A fair business continues to be done in general and foreign merchandise, from bond and store, and the customs are liberal on Sugars, Coffee, Teas, &c.

The rates for Money are one ₽ cent. easier than the week before, 5@6 ₽ cent. to the leading brokers, and gold, after a further advance of five ₽ cent., fell back seven ₽ cent, closing 139¾, as against 141¾ on Saturday week.

The Stock Exchange was generally firm through the early part of the week; dull on Friday and on the first dealings of Saturday, but finally closing steady.

The receipts of Cotton from the South are again on the increase, (New-York being the preferable market to Liverpool,) and the arrival of emigrants for the week, figures up *over fourteen thousand*; by far the largest of the season, and all in good health.

The Import entries, for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,730,759, against the total entries of $2,670,486 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $1,634,555, against $1,250,702 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $4,220,456, against $2,070,303 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,142,346. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 11,173 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 14,386.

The gold value of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to April 1, 1866,) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$18,908,198	April 14	$5,760,841
August	24,293,536	April 21	7,6?3,954
September	22,480,272	April 28	6,229,636
October	23,056,733	May 5	3,886,560
November	26,999,128	May 12	4,767,121
December	25,921,045	May 19	6,130,292
January	30,037,039	May 26	4,395,264
February	30,520,430	June 2	7,868,323
March	25,819,086	June 9	2,730,759
April 7	7,584,?50		
Total to date since July 1			$285,102,510
Against same time last year			150,271,911
Increase since July 1			$134,830,599

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1865, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to April 1, by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$12,812,075	April 11	$6,069,510
August	14,681,077	April 18	6,267,431
September	13,028,314	April 25	6,255,521
October	21,272,343	May 2	4,718,633
November	23,080,426	May 9	3,219,011
December	22,635,306	May 16	3,738,972
January	20,109,207	May 23	3,117,494
February	17,195,507	May 30	2,260,855
March	23,668,817	June 6	1,634,555
Total to date since July 1			$205,954,427
Against same time last year			195,983,830
Increase since July 1			$10,270,607
Gold, June 9, 1866			139¾ ₽ cent.
Gold, June 10, 1865			137¾ ₽ cent.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1:

July	$723,986	April 14	$122,628
August	1,554,398	April 21	117,312
September	2,494,973	April 28	73,880
October	2,516,226	May 5	998,634
November	2,046,180	May 12	1,315,161
December	2,752,161	May 19	8,763,295
January	2,706,336	May 26	9,351,840
February	1,807,080	June 2	6,807,907
March	1,045,039	June 9	4,220,456
April 7	208,000		
Total to date, since July 1			$49,621,362
Against same time last year			37,264,828
Increase since July 1			$12,356,534

The deliveries of gold from California at New-York, since July 1, 1865, are:

July	$1,092,804	February	$3,633,431
August	1,681,206	March	3,967,553
September	2,027,144	April	1,551,721
October	2,479,087	May	3,788,186
November	1,952,873	June 1	324,552
December	2,519,983	June 9	952,933
January	2,364,265		
Total to date, since July 1			$28,230,736
Against same time last year			15,874,298
Increase since July 1			$12,356,438

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the same office since the beginning of the current Fiscal Year, July 1, 1865:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,908,190	July	$5,714,367
August	13,190,400	August	454,575
September	13,037,062	September	4,117,419
October	11,064,409	October	5,886,803
November	10,138,601	November	4,243,786
December	8,378,335	December	2,783,684
January	12,469,865	January	5,738,686
February	12,018,75?	February	430,090
March	11,153,954	March	2,658,320
April	11,093,211	April	187,231
May	11,456,768	May	13,105,435
June 2	334,000	June 2	70,500
June 9	2,142,346	June 9	283,800
Total	$126,365,900	Total	$45,673,696

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	141¼@146¾@138¾@139¼
U. S. 6 ₽ cents, 5-20 years	102¼@102¾
U. S. 5 ₽ cents, 10-40 years	96@96½
U. S. 7.30 ₽ cents, 1867-8	102¾@10?¾
New-York Central	98¼@99½@97¾
New-York and Erie	61@65@61¾@63¾
Rock Island	92¾@92¾
Michigan Southern	80¾@79¾
Illinois Central	118¾@121
Hudson River	112¾@111
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	83¾@82½@83¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	97½@96¾
Chicago and Northwestern	28½@30¾
Almaden Quicksilver	52@51½
Cumberland	45¾@46
Reading	109@109¼
Northwestern Preferred	58½@61
Canton Land Co	6?½@59
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	28¼@28¼
Mariposa Preferred	24@24

The price of Gold Saturday was comparatively steady at 139½@¾, the last quotation of Friday night. The export of the day was a million of dollars less than the reported engagements of Friday. The three steamers carried out $2,062,707, making $4,220,756 for the week from this port and $1,623,000 from Boston, of which $1,100,000 was sent over for New-York account. The heavy shipments appear to be sensibly falling off, influenced no doubt by the last news from Europe. The California packet delivered $952,933 to-day, nearly the whole of which, in the shape of gold bars and double eagles, will be transhipped on the *Persia* next Wednesday. We remark this because large gold pieces, before this arrival, were scarce in the market.

The Gold Customs paid into the New-York Treasury Office for the week amount to $2,142,346. The Gold-Interest paid out on the Public Debt, $283,800.

The Stock Exchange was rather dull through the forenoon, but two or three of the Railways were freely speculated in, for the rise, later in the day, and the general market, including Governments and Border State Bonds left off steady, at about the following quotations at 3:30 P. M., as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	96½	96½	Northwest	31½	30¾
U. S. 5-20s	102¾	102¾	N. West Pref	60¾	61
U. S. 7.30s	102½	102½	Rock Island	92¾	92¾
N. Y. Central	97¾	97½	Fort Wayne	96½	96½
Erie	63	63¼	Cumb'land Coal.	45¾	46
Hudson	111	111	Quicksilver	51¾	51½
Reading	109¼	109¼	Mariposa	12	12
Mich. Southern	79¾	79½	Mariposa Pref.	24¼	24
Illinois Central	121	121	Canton	59¾	59
Pittsburgh	82¼	83¾	Ohio Certificates	28½	28¼
Tennessee 6s	92	93	American Gold	139¾	139½
Missouri 6s	80	80	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Bank of N. America	111
Manhattan	132	Metropolitan	120
Mechanics'	120	People's	118¼
Union	118	Market	113
America	139	Continental	100
Phoenix	104½	St. Nicholas	104¼
Chemical	600½	Commonwealth	101½
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	New-York County	150
Merchants' Exch'ge	115	Park	148
State of New York	109	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	105
Commerce	112	Central National	107
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	104	First National	206
Ocean	100	Fourth National	103¾
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	111
Bank of the Republic	112	Oriental	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	97	Lack. & West'n Bds	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Del. L. & W. 1st M	101½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M., ex	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	103	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	73
Erie 1st mort., 1876	99	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90	Chic. & R. I. 1st M	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102½	N. J. Central 1st M	101¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s.f. '85	103½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100½
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	95
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d M	87	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Cleve. & P. 2d M	85
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c.	95½	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c. 1875	103	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	58
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Chic. & Al. Sink. Fund.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	73	Chic. & Al. 1st M	96
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Chi. & Alt. Income	86
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	84	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	87
Chi. & N. W. Ex. B	77	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	92
Chi. & N. W. 2d M	76		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,199,706 35—including for Customs, $382,000; Gold Notes, $649,000. Payments, $711,319 73. Balance, $89,613,442 19.

The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending June 7, 1866, was 40,170.15 tons; corresponding week last year, 8,110.13 tons. Increase for the week, 32,059.02 tons. Tonnage for the season of 1866 to date, 439,857.10 tons; tonnage for the season of 1865 to date, 182,608.16 tons. Increase for season of 1866, 257,248.14 tons.

The Reading Coal Tonnage for the week is 96,205 tons. The profits of the Company for the first six months of its current fiscal year, to May 31, are equal to 8 ₽ cent. on the Capital Stock, after all the Interest, Revenue and Sinking Funds are provided for, and our Philadelphia correspondent writes that a half-yearly Cash Dividend of 5 ₽ cent. will be declared in the course of the present week.

Messrs. L. P. MORTON & Co., Bankers and Stock Exchange Brokers, have removed to No. 30 Broad-street, corner of Exchange-place, opposite corner from Messrs. HALLGARTEN & HERZFELDT.

Confirmatory of the advices to the London *Times*, from Frankfort, as to the renewed purchases of our United States 5-20 Bonds by the German public, we may quote the following from a note of June 7, from Hon. W. W. MURPHY, United States Consul-General at Frankfort, now on leave of absence in Michigan. He writes:

"I read yesterday in the Chicago *Tribune* a statement from its Washington correspondent that *some* official at Washington had written that *seventy millions* of our Bonds would be returned to New-York. I do not know what official could have written so, but I suppose some Banker or Broker has written to that effect. Nearly all the United States Bonds which are returned to New-York are first sent to our Consulate, counted and sealed in our presence, and by us mailed for New-York. We generally know from this the number sent. In New-York, when Bonds are sent out, this is done by a Notary, but with us they get a Consular Certificate, as evidence in case of loss, and which I learn the Insurance offices also require. A few houses send to London for transmission to New-York. Now, my Vice-Consul at Frankfort, Mr. GRAEBE, writes that the largest amount sent out, in any one day, is $400,000. He thinks $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 altogether may take this course; some by people not able to hold, while others send on speculation on the relatively higher quotations at New-York. If Gold rises, this calculation is defeated, and the Bonds are sent back. Generally it has been found a poor speculation to return Stocks to New-York, and so I think it will now be with Gold above 140."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS.—Interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable in GOLD by the State of California, free of Government tax. For sale by
FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 9, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 6 bbls. Ashes, 4,812 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. and 100 bags Corn Meal, 28,952 bushels Wheat, 272,455 bushels Corn, 173,130 bushels Oats, 625 bushels Malt, 5 bbls. Beef, and 428 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and in request at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $15@$15 25, nominally, for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues inactive and heavy. Java at 25c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 21c.@23c., Maracaibo at 18c.@21c., Laguayra at 18c.@20c., Rio at 15c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17¼c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand about previous prices. Middlings have been quoted at from 36c.@39c., chiefly within the range, ₽ lb. Sales since our last, 4,100 bales, against receipts of 812 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 11,173 bales: sales and resales, 12,250 bales; export clearances (since Tuesday last) 324 bales; estimated stock at the close, 100,000 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice the week's business thus: "We have to report for the week a quiet market at uniform prices. The demand has been largely from Spinners, but many lots have been bought as investments by parties who believe our next Cotton crop will not be large enough to supply the demand for American Cottons, and that prices must have advanced without reference to the Liverpool Market, or the fluctuations of gold. The reports from the South regarding the prospects and condition of the growing Cotton crop are very contradictory, but most of the evidence is unfavorable, the general complaint being of cold and wet weather, unfavorable for the growth of the crop. We now hear fewer complaints of poor seed, or of the freedmen not working. Although it is yet too early to form any opinion at all satisfactory as to the probable amount of the next crop, the general opinion that the supply is to be small keeps prices steady, even in the face of unfavorable foreign advices, and the fact that our market is now fully 8 cents above the Liverpool Market. The Cotton Goods Market remains quiet, with prices unchanged. Receipts at all ports for the week ending June 1, 15,500 bales; receipts at all ports since the close of the war, 2,306,500 bales."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,173
Receipts since June 1, 1866	11,580
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	346,268
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	776,066
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	461,506

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 24c.; Broadway, 21c.; Davenport A, 22c. Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 36c.; Anthony Manufacturing Company, 25c.; Wheaton Company, 20c.; Palermo, 18c. Prints—Garner & Co., 21c.; Hamilton, 20c.; London Mourning, 17½c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Delaines—Manchester, 22½c.; Pacific, 22½c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 27½c.; Hartford, 22½c. Corsets—Thomson's French Woven BB, $12 to $13 gold; Thomson's French Woven CC, $11 50 to $12 50 gold. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 250, $37 50. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 3, 775; No. 8, $13 50. Home Made—No. 1, $4 50; No. 5, $6 50; No. 9, $8 50. Ticks—Amoskeag ACA, 60c.; Amoskeag B, 29c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 35c.; Haymaker, 29c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been been dull and heavy to-day at a further partial reduction of 10c.@20c. ₽ bbl. Sales since our last, 6,500 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$8 10; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 75@$9 75, chiefly at $8 80@$8 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $8 85@$9 85, ₽ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$8 10
Extra State	7 75	@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 95	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 85	@ 9 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 90	@14 25
Extra Genesee	9 80	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 70	@17 25

Southern Flour is inactive and drooping. Sales since our last 400 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₽ bbl. Canadian Flour is lower. Sales, 300 bbls. Extra at $8 90@$14 ₽ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including Superfine at $6 25@$7 ₽ bbl. Corn Meal is very quiet at $4 25 for Western, $4 35@$4 45 for Jersey, $4 60 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 60@$4 75 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at full rates for choice lots, but lower prices for other kinds. Sales, since our last, 31,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 44@$2 47½; inferior to very choice Milwaukee Club at $1 92@$2 25, and Chicago Spring at $1 72 ₽ bushel. Corn has been freely offered and purchased at a shade lower prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 155,000 bushels at 72c.@79c. for unsound, and 80c.@82½c. for sound new mixed Western, and 95c. for Yellow Western, ₽ bushel. New Oats are in limited demand, at lower prices. We quote new Western at 52c.@56½c., ₽ bushel; sales 21,000 bushels. 2,000 bushels State Rye brought $1 22 ₽ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand and steady, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ₽ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 61,152 hides; sales 37,200 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEITZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 6,000 Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., 18c.@18½c., gold, usual selection; 6,000 Montevideo, 21c. lbs., 17c., gold, usual selection; 3,900 Matamoras, 24 lbs., private terms; 3,300 Matamoras, Dry Salted, 34 lbs., private terms; 3,200 Mexican 18@19 lbs., 15c., cash, as they run; 8,500 Aspinwall, &c., 18@20 lbs., part 16c., cash, as they run; 1,500 Savanilla, Dry Salted, 26 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Texas, 25@27 lbs., 16c., cash, as they run; 4,000 Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., 11c.@11½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 300 Slaughter Cow, 50 lbs., 8½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 326,500 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 264,000,) 1,000 Wet Salted do., and 375 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 169,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 10,000 California; 44,000 Rio Grande; 52,500 Orinoco; 4,000 Porto Cabello; 6,000 Aspinwall and San Juan; 8,000 Tampico and Matamoras; 1,500 Vera Cruz and Mexican; 1,000 West Indies; 1,000 East Indies, common; 1,000 Para and Maranham; 5,000 Texas; 3,000 New-Orleans and Western; 2,000 Southern; 18,500 African Kips; 375 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. HULL & CO. notice thus: "For Hemlock Sole the demand has ruled active throughout the week, a fair representation of buyers from most sections being in the market. Prices have advanced fully 1c. on all descriptions, and close firm at the annexed figures, with the tendency upward. The stock of all kinds is very light, prime qualities and poor damaged being particularly scarce, buyers finding great difficulty in supplying their wants. From the tanneries the receipts foot up 40,000 Sides, which have been more than absorbed by the sales. *Oak Sole*—The market for this description continues active at full and improving prices, while the stock is small and the receipts light. Rough Slaughter is in very active request, and prices are firm at our quotations, while the stock is considerably reduced. For Southern Leather there is no quotation, prices depending on the quality, which is generally inferior. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 37c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 42c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 48c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32½c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 32c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 32c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@43c., cash, ₽ lb."

METALS—The main demand has been for Scotch Pig Iron. Other articles have been moderately dealt in. We quote: Ingot Copper at 30½c.@32c. ₽ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $43 50@$45; Scotch Pig, $44@$47; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $90@$105 ₽ ton; Pig Lead, $6 82½@$6 87½ ₽ 100 lbs.; Spelter, 8½c.@11c. ₽ lb.; Straits Tin, 18½c.@19c., in gold; Banca Tin, 19½c.@20c., in gold, ₽ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 12½c.@13½c. ₽ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in fair demand, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 45c.@65c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits of Turpentine, at 92c.@95c. ₽ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 62½; Rosin at $3@$10 ₽ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 37½@$3 ₽ bbl.

OILS—Have been in very moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 30@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 80; Lard Oil at $1 90@$2; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 55@$1 58 ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quiet and heavy at 26c.@26½c. for Crude, 41c.@42½c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@57c. for do., free, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, without any remarkable fluctuations in prices. Sales since our last, 8,800 bbls., in lots, at $30 56@$30 75 for new Mess, closing at $30 62½ cash; $29 25@$29 50 for one year old Mess; $27 25@$27 50 for new Prime Mess; $29 25@$29 50 for Thin Mess; $24 25@$24 50 for new Prime, ₽ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,850 bbls. new Mess at $30 75, for June delivery, sellers' option; $31 for July and August delivery, sellers' option; $31 25@$31 50, July and August delivery, buyers', ₽ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request, at 12½c.@18½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 250 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet at 16½c.@15½c. for short-ribbed, and 15½c.@15½c. for Cumberland cut, ₽ lb. Lard is dull and heavy; sales since our last 650 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@22½c., and small lots at 22½c. ₽ lb. Beef is quiet at $15@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 480 bbls. Tierce Beef is in some demand, but is unsettled. Beef Hams are inactive and heavy at $45@$46 ₽ bbl. Butter is dull at 23c.@40c. for State and 20c.@23c. for Western. Cheese continues dull and heavy at 8c.@19½c.

SKINS—The demand for Deer is fair, but sales are restricted by the small stock of some descriptions and the extreme prices demanded for others. Quotations are in a great measure nominal. Honduras, 62½c.@65c.; San Juan, 55c.@57½c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.@65c.; Chagres, 60c.@62½c.; Porto Cabello, 50c.; Para, 60c., gold, ₽ lb. Goat continue in active request, especially Mexican, of which the supply is very light and prospective receipts small. We note sales of 150 bales Tampico, from first hands, at 59c.; also 30 bales do. from second hands, 61 bales Buenos Ayres, 57 bales Cape, and 4 bales Porto Cabello, on private terms. We quote: Tampico, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@42½c.; Payta, 40c.@42½c., gold, ₽ lb.; Cape, 45c.@50c.; Madras, 55c.@60c., each.

SUGARS—Are in less demand and heavy. Sales since our last, 370 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars are in less request at 14¼c.@17c. ₽ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 81,000 lbs. at 21c.@22½c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 114,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12c., chiefly at 11½c.; and 36,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@13c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Is quite dull and unsettled in price.

WOOL—Has been in more demand, partly for manufacturing purposes, at uniform prices, the market closing less buoyantly, influenced by the reaction in gold. Sales since our last include 285,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at from 45c.@68c.; 47,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at from 30c.@65c.; 338,000 lbs. Texas, mostly at 20c.@33½c.; 51,000 lbs. California at 22½c.@35c.; 20,000 lbs. African, part at 19c., in gold; 640 bales Cape at 40c.@45c. in currency and 29c.@30c. in gold; 385 bales Mestiza, part at 31c.@35c. in currency, and 18c.@24c. in gold; 50 bales Rio Grande at 19c. in gold, ₽ lb....In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, "Sales of Domestic for the week foot up some 750,000 lbs., at a range of 45c.@72c. for Fleece, and 35c.@70c. for the various grades of pulled. Included are lots of medium and good Western at 50c.@57c.; Indiana and Michigan at 55c.@60c.; New-York and Vermont at 55c.@62½c.; Ohio medium and fine at 60c.@65c.; Ohio and Pennsylvania choice and double extra at 65c.@72c., the outside rate for small lots. In California, sales of 24,000 lbs. at 25c.@40c., and a small lot very choice Spring clip at 45c. ₽ lb. In Texas, sales of 5,000 lbs. at 35c.@36c. ₽ lb., and 60,000 lbs. do. on private terms. In foreign Wool, sales of 250 bales Cape and Mestiza at 35c.@42½c. for the former, and 27c.@36c. for the latter. The transactions of the past week have embraced a large quantity of pulled wool, which is wanted for seasonable consumption and to carry over manufacturers to the Fall crop of this description. Choice supers and extras are anxiously inquired for, and holders of these goods, toward the close, are asking a material advance and are rather inclined to withdraw their stocks. The low grades of pulled are in better supply, and offering at relatively low rates. Fine and choice lots of fleece are scarce, and also very firmly held. The supply is in a few hands, and cannot be moved except at figures hitherto unacceptable to buyers. We hear various speculations in regard to the new clip, most of which, however, are of too vague and doubtful character to be recorded. It is generally conceded that the crop this year will be late in the market, owing to the coolness and backwardness of the season; and those of our friends who have lately made a reconnoissance of the wool-growing districts do not give a very encouraging account of the prospect of buyers and sellers coming to an early understanding upon the question of prices. Much depends, however, upon the action of Congress touching the tariff and the course of gold. A European war would doubtless glut the American market with both the foreign raw material and its manufactures, at prices which would be very injurious to our manufacturing and wood-growing interests. But aside from this contingency, we see no good reason to expect a material variation from present rates."

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day, with 687 vessels of all classes in port. A bark was chartered to take Corn at 4s. 6d. for a direct port, or 5s. ₽ quarter for Cork and orders.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR THE Summer and Fall months, or until the 1st of May next, in New-Haven, Conn., on Whitney-av., ten minutes' drive from the depot. The house is pleasantly and conveniently arranged, in a delightful neighborhood. The grounds are supplied with fifty fruit trees, and a fine garden partially planted. There is a barn on the premises. Terms reasonable. Address M. SEELEY, Drawer No. 61, New-Haven, Conn.

TO LEASE—4 LOTS, CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 5th-av., Brooklyn, opposite entrance to Greenwood Cemetery, one of the best stands in the United States for saloon or monumental yard. Inquire of WILLIAM PITBLADDO, on the premises.

A NEAT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AT Rye, Westchester County; lawn runs to the water; fine location; good neighborhood; boating, bathing and fishing. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS—A French Villa with carriage-house, stable, &c., with two acres, in Westchester County; one hour from Wall-st. rent $200 per month. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank, Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO RENT—ONE CORNER OF LEXington-av. and 41st-st., No. 138 East 38th-st., one on 30th-st., one on 52d-st.; also parts of private houses and large floors. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

TO LET—A NICE, NEWLY-BUILT HOUSE IN Waverly-st., Hudson City, 15 minutes from Hoboken ferry; contains seven rooms, large attic and cellar; water inside; with two lots. Apply to C. P. NICOLL, No. 300 7th-av., frame factory, corner 29th-st.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, ON second floor, to let, separately or together; also three bedrooms, all newly furnished; several restaurants in the vicinity. Apply to 68 Lexington-av., corner of 25th-st.

BANKING-ROOMS TO LET.—THE LARGE and commodious rooms just vacated by the Fourth National Bank, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., are offered to let. Inquire at the Bank, Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE; UNFURnished, with 12 acres all fruit; stabling, &c., at Oyster Bay, accessible by first-class steamboats.
MILLS & VAN WYCK, No. 64 Broadway.

TO LET—NEAT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, FOR three months, in 30th-st., near Madison-av., to a private family. Rent $125 per month.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

STEAM POWER.—FIRST FLOOR AND lofts (one through to Walker, if required) on Canal-st., near Broadway; one to twenty horse.
P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—THE ENtire second floor, consisting of five rooms, in house No. 642 6th-av., near 37th-st.; also, two front rooms on first floor; rents moderate. Inquire in the store.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone house to let furnished; all modern improvements; terms and time made to suit a responsible tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 219 West 39th-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A FURNISHED country house, for the Summer or year. Apply to Box No. 30, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

TO LET ON LONG ISLAND—A HOUSE AND grounds, very pleasantly situated, with a variety of fruit. For particulars inquire of W. M. TERRY, No. 106 South-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

REBEL STEAMER SHENANDOAH.

Shipowners and Masters having lost their chronometers, sextants, charts, &c., by the depredations of the rebel steamer *Shenandoah*, can recover their instruments (those surrendered up in Liverpool) by filing certificates of ownership, &c., with T. S. NEGUS & CO., chronometer makers, No. 100 Wall-st., New-York.
J. C. DERBY,
United States Dispatch Agent,
No. 5 Spruce-st.

MERCHANTS' INDEPENDENT DETECTIVE POLICE.
Established six years.
Office No. 307 Broadway.
J. C. KINNER & CO.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO. No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—FOR SALE—TWO superior cameras, one 4-4, and one half-size, with boxes; three head-rests, rolling-press, cases, &c. Terms reasonable. Address WILLIAM, Box 331 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A HERRING FIRE-PROOF SAFE, adapted for jewelers or watch importers. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AGENCY FOR the New-England States by an established commission house. Address Box No. 2,225 Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—A SOAP BOILER. ADDRESS BOX No. 2,352 Post-office.

FOR SALE

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY MANSION,

Together with ten acres of garden land, for sale on Long Island; house has all the modern improvements; only one hour's ride from New-York; five minutes' from depot, easy of access; suitable outbuildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c., &c.; beautifully laid out, and commands an extensive view; a splendid country home for any one who desires it; will be sold cheap. For particulars, address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 36 Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—An elegant country seat at Fishkill, on the Hudson, furnished throughout complete, and unsurpassed in all respects for its size. (10 acres;) possession can be had at once, if desired. Apply for further particulars to HOMER MORGAN, Esq.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN THE TOWN of Yonkers, a first-class two-story attic and basement house, 50x40 feet, situate on Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. The house is conveniently arranged, finished in modern style, and with modern improvements, viz.: gas, hot and cold water throughout, water-closets, bath-room and all the conveniences of a first-class City residence; inclosed piazza, large conservatory, 50 feet long, connected with the house. There are also on the premises a large stable, with stalls for eight horses and two cows, coach-house, workshop, coachman's house, wood and coal house. The grounds are handsomely improved and planted with evergreens and ornamental trees. The house was built in the most substantial manner, and without regard to expense, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences in the town of Yonkers. For further particulars and permit to see premises, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON LONG ISLAND.—The undersigned offer at private sale the residence of the late Jas. Wotherspoon, situate on Manhasset Neck, Long Island, about 22 miles from New-York, and of easy success, both by steamboat and railroad. The place contains about 45 acres, 20 of which are woodland and lawn, the balance under cultivation. The house has been built about 7 years, is 35 by 70 feet, contains 16 rooms besides the attic story, and is in good repair. There is also a fine barn, carriage-house, tool and wood house, and a gardener's cottage. The land is well stocked with large and small fruits, extends to the water, and has a fine beach on which a bathing-house is erected. Fine boating and fishing. To parties wishing a healthy and elegant country residence at a moderate cost, this offers an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to WOTHERSPOON BROS., No. 322 West 13th-st., THOMAS CHALMERS, No. 71 Varick-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—TWO splendid sites for country-seats, of 25 acres each, having fine views of Long Island Sound, East River, and overlooking the villages of New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon; locations are elevated and well wooded; each plot has two never-failing springs; one parcel has a small basement cottage, with spring at the door; the other has two barns and a double basement cottage, with well; located one mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing. The premises are a part of and adjoining the farm and residence of T. A. Ronalds. Also, a plot of 11 acres, with orchard, running through from the turnpike to Pelham road. For terms, apply to T. A. RONALDS, on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. Time of transit from New-York, 45 minutes; 7 trains daily, New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, within convenient distance of the City, one of the most elegant residences in the State; on high ground, with views unsurpassed; healthfulness unquestioned. House first class, with every convenience, adapted for either Summer or Winter. The grounds are very fine, about 50 acres, with fruits of every description, shade trees old and grand, outbuildings large and first class, graperies, greenhouses and every appurtenance of a first-class residence. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN the beautiful town of Bethlehem, Penn. House is delightfully located, large and well-finished; has water and gas, two hot-air furnaces, &c., &c. Grounds are tastefully laid out, handsomely shaded; fine vegetable garden, fruits, &c.; cold grapery, stable, gardener's house, &c. The location is healthy, and very desirable for persons having children to educate, there being in Bethlehem a young ladies' school, theological seminary, boarding school, school for boys, polytechnic college and school for young children. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm; 22 acres of the best land; 5 acres of salt meadow (3 miles distant); mansion well built, 20 rooms, with cupola and wing; outbuildings comparatively new; two acres of garden; 200 fruit trees; fine, large barn; carriage drive ornamented and shaded with evergreens—all in fine order; only one hour from the City, and in one of the best and healthiest neighborhoods; price $16,000. Permits of GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 12.

HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—A recently built, commodious dwelling-house containing 18 rooms and all modern conveniences, with sufficient grounds, situated on Hudson Terrace, commanding a magnificent view of river and mountain scenery.

Possession given immediately. Inquire of WM. E. WARREN, Newburgh, or D. W. C. FALLS, No. 30 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT SITUATE ON the road between Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., and about two miles from Newark; horse railroad now being built; large new dwelling-house, 15 rooms, with all modern improvements except gas; ice-house, barn, carriage-house, &c.; also on place, a nice cottage house of 8 rooms; large barn, fruit-trees in abundance, fine orchards and gardens, new fences, &c.; will be divided or sold entire. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—PEREMPTORILY AND AT A sacrifice, if taken at once, a large one-story brick factory, 280x50 feet, new and very substantial, with 24 acres of land and dock on deep water, near Perth Amboy, N. J. It has cost about $80,000, but owing to a change in business will be sold as above; suitable for oil-refining, rectifying, or oil-cloth, rubber or other factory. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM NEAR NEW-Brunswick, half a mile from depot, containing 100 acres; good large farm-house, large barn, hovel, &c.; land of good quality; large peach orchard in full bearing; well watered and finely located; will be sold at a low price; terms easy. Also, a number of other farms of different sizes, in good locations, at various prices.
SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, furnished, or to exchange for a small New-York or Brooklyn house, well located, one of the most desirable houses in the place, with one acre well improved; surrounding improvements first-class; near depot; excellent spring water, &c. Price $14,000. Rent for four or five months $400 per month. Apply to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner Church and Worth-sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST HOboken, N. J., one mile from Hoboken; a double frame house and barn, on Palisade-av., with 17 valuable lots, fine garden, with plenty of fruit trees, beautiful view; horse cars running by the house every quarter of an hour. Apply to PAUL ED. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TEN MILES BY RAIL, A NICE brick cottage, with barn, stables, &c., containing about two acres; price $4,000; also, beautiful building sites of ½ acres each, in a healthy and highly respectable neighborhood; parties wishing to build will be assisted on most favorable terms. Particulars by CHAS. DORNER, No. 182 East 19th-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house in Brooklyn, Raymond-st. near Fulton-av.; all modern conveniences; a first-class house; price $10,000. Also, three-story brick house in Fourth-place, near Henry-st., with all modern conveniences. SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FARM FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE terms, located at Morristown, N. J., two hours' ride from New-York; thirty acres of productive land, well stocked with various fruits, with a three-story dwelling-house, and small house additional, barns and outhouses, and ice-house filled. Apply to H. EVERETT RUSSELL, Esq., No. 24 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS, IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS, well improved, with buildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c.; good water. Also country seats, convenient to depots, City and Harlem, &c., from $2,000 to $20,000. Also money to loan on real and personal property. Apply to J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av. and No. 112 Broadway.

MINERAL LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP.—3,000 acres, within the gold limits of northern Georgia; also some copper lands; will exchange for property in New-York or vicinity. Parties wishing to secure desirable lands, with good titles, at low prices, address Box No. 364 Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone house, with new brown-stone handrails and balusters on stoop, built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 39 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE—ON 125TH-ST., HARLEM, BEtween 5th and 6th avs., a frame cottage; 11 rooms, gas, bath, range, marble mantels, &c., and 2½ lots; immediate possession; price $10,000; terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—5th-av., between 83d and 84th sts.; 75th-st., 150 feet from 5th-av.; 72d-st., through to 73d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; Broadway, northwest corner of 54th-st. Apply to JOHN HONE, No. 227 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A beautiful country residence, with two acres of land; house is Gothic, built in the most substantial manner with Diamantine white brick; slated roof, &c. For particulars call on or address ALFRED HALL.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR DESIRABLE LOTS of ground, Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, situate on north side of 77th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to JEWELL, HARRISON & CO., No. 27 Water-st.

HOUSE AND 3 ACRES, 17 MILES FROM City, 5 minutes; good stable attached; all in good order. J. M. C. MARSH, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED—SMALL FARMS FROM FIVE TO forty acres, near depot, in New-York, New-Jersey or Long Island (north shore.) Apply to H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,
OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor.
BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, between 14th and 31st sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; rent in advance or security given. Address S. WHITE, No. 23½ East 24th-st.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—A WOMAN NAMED MARIA PATCHET, aged 30 years, dark hair and eyes, medium height; she had with her a little girl 7 years old; last seen on 3:20 P. M. train from Hartford to New-York on Friday, May 18. Any information in regard to them will be thankfully received. Address W. P. CHAMBERLAIN, Chief of Police, Hartford, Conn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A large front room, second story, for the Summer; terms moderate. Apply at No. 101 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OR A FEW single persons, can obtain desirable rooms, with or without board, at No. 187 East 20th-st. Sabbath respecting parties preferred.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with full or partial board, or nice furnished rooms, without board, by calling at No. 144 Rivington-st. House convenient to the cars. Reference required.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—By a private family living a few doors from Broadway, between Union and Madison squares; private table if required; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR FAMILY or single persons, with or without board, at No. 2 Neilson-place, near Broadway and Waverley-place; satisfactory references required.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH—within 30 minutes of N. Y. City business centres; offers superior accommodations to merchants and travelers at much less than New-York City prices.

12 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, CORNER OF 4th-st., one block from Broadway, furnished rooms, with or without board; neighborhood quiet and very desirable; reference exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS AT REASONABLE rates, with or without board, for families or single gentlemen; also, transient board. No. 8 University-place.

AT NO. 71 ST. CLEMENT'S PLACE—(Macdougal-st.,) finely furnished rooms on first, second and third floors to let, with full or partial board, where every comfort of a home can be enjoyed.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or a family. No. 35 East 17th-st., near Union-square and Irving-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN in a first-class house and location, with best attendance; breakfast if desired. No. 27 East 21st-st., three doors from Broadway.

TO LET WITH BOARD—PLEASANT FURnished Rooms for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, at No. 150 Waverley-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD

May be had at a farm-house, well shaded and beside a stream, four miles from Hudson.

TERMS, $7.

Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, N. Y.

BOARDING,
AT MT. VERNON HOTEL,
Mt. Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.
G. GOULD, Proprietor.

Families desiring good country board, plenty of fresh milk, eggs and butter from the farm attached to hotel, will please make early application and obtain the choice of new and handsomely furnished rooms; six rooms, separate from the hotel, may be engaged en suite or single; all the rooms are large and airy; terms reasonable; livery stable attached to hotel; stabling for private horses. GEO. GOULD, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
W. C. KEYES & SON, PROPRIETORS.

This new and commodious hotel, thoroughly furnished and arranged for boarders for the Summer months, is now open. The beauty of the village, situated at the foot of Lake Otsego, the healthy location, and the facilities of communication, combine to make this a desirable Summer resort. Prices moderate.

OAK PARK,

Three miles from Tarrytown. This magnificent private mansion, standing in its own park of forty acres, situated on very high ground, is now open for the reception of a limited number of guests; all modern improvements; horses and carriages on the estate; mountain air. For further particulars inquire of Charles De Revere, news-agent, Tarrytown, or of the proprietor, B. BARNARD, No. 51 Lispenard-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying an elegant country seat on the Hudson River, at Cold Spring, will take a few persons to board for the Summer; the place is 10 minutes' walk from the depot, where the express trains stop; is opposite West Point, and two hours from New-York; it is unsurpassed for river view and excellence of neighborhood; the rooms are large and on the first and second floors. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SAFE RETREAT FROM CHOLERA.—Good accommodations for 25 or 30 families, with or without servants, with facilities for warm and cold bathing, in one of the most salubrious and picturesque locations in the State. An interview may be had with the proprietor, R. HOLLAND, at No. 15 Laight-st., on Monday and Tuesday, 11th and 12th inst., from 8 A. M. until 12 M., and 3 to 6 P. M. Good reference given.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY HOME, ONLY half hour from Wall-st., embracing fine rooms, first-class table, healthy location, with views and surroundings unsurpassed, with a private family disposed to make all things agreeable, can be secured; two gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Address B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET.—A PRIVATE family having rented a large homestead for their own use, having more room than they require, will take a first-class family to board; location very pleasant and healthy; fine garden, and plenty of fruit and shade; easy access. Inquire of E. W. MANCHESTER, No. 180 Broadway, second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—EIGHT OR TEN PERsons can be accommodated with first-class board in a very cool and pleasant two-story and attic double brick house, at North Granville, Washington County, N. Y. Price for adults, $7 to $8 per week. Refer to J. BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A WELL-SHADED farm residence near Elizabeth, N. J., on Rahway-av.; rooms large and pleasant; plenty of fruit, vegetables, milk, &c.; about 16 miles from New-York; 30 trains daily. Address Mrs. E. C. PINNEY, care of Sylvester Lay, No. 1 Park-place, New-York, or call at the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for five or six persons in the village of Montgomery, Orange County; terms $8 to $10 per week. Address A. MOWBRAY, No. 314 3d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE, 30 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, near depot. Address Box No. 56 Chappaqua, Westchester County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex Conn.; prices from $5 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES—BUTTERMILK Falls, N. Y., near Cozzens' West Point Hotel.—A first-class private boarding place for Summer boarders; pleasant and newly furnished rooms, and well furnished table; spacious grounds, fine shade trees, &c. Terms reasonable. GILBERT SMITH, Proprietor.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO OR three adults can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, within three minutes' walk of the depot; references exchanged. For further particulars inquire at No. 3 Library Building, Orange.

BOARD AT CATTSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Good board for eight persons in a private family at Palenville; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 3 Ferry-st., New-York, or address Mr. L. C. WARD, Palenville, Greene County, N. Y.

TO LET—EIGHT ROOMS JUST FINISHED and newly furnished, suitable for large families, at Mount Vernon, 30 minutes' ride from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire at the Mount Vernon Hotel. GEO. GOULD.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD can be obtained on the west bank of the Hudson, by a small, respectable party; charges moderate. Apply at No. 234 West 36th-st., or at the Moulton-place, Lower Piermont. Stabling, if desired.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A GENtleman and wife from July 1, within one hour's ride of New-York. Address BOARD, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—COUNTRY OR CITY; also, all parties wishing board, rooms or cottages, City or country, can have directions immediately. Address BOARD EXCHANGE, No. 532 Broadway.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A SMALL family at Peekskill. Apply to Mrs. E. CONKLIN, Peekskill, N. Y. Reference G. Inslee, No. 746 Broadway.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—AT THE PARSONage House, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y. Apply as above, or to CHAS. LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

This well-known hotel has been thoroughly renovated and gas introduced in every room. It will be opened for the reception of guests in the latter part of June.
JOS. R. WEAVER, 2d.

POWELTON HOUSE,
NEWBURGH, N. Y.

This first-class house will be opened for the season June 22. Persons wishing board by the day or week can apply to W. J. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 3 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, is now open. Families or single persons wishing to spend the Summer months there, can now make their selection of apartments. The Pavilion, as a Summer resort, requires no recommendation by advertisement, its reputation having been fully established for the last 25 years by its present owner and proprietor.
F. BLANCARD.

SUMMER RESORT—AMERICAN HOUSE Hyde Park, Vermont, J. J. NESMITH Proprietor.—An elegant resort in the midst of the Green Mountains; on the direct route from Mount Mansfield to Memphremagog Lake; scenery unsurpassed. A good livery connected with the house.

PAVILION HOTEL, AT GLEN COVE, IS now opened for the reception of guests.
W. C. GIBSON,
Lessee and Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open.
COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open.
S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. S. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and No. 210 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, FLIES IN THE WEB and ON HIS LAST LEGS. Characters by John Brougham, Miss Prentice, Miss Mary Carr, Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr., C. Walcot, J. G. Burnett, W. S. Andrews.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MAGIC TRUMPET and THE VIVANDIERE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BORN TO GOOD LUCK and HANDY ANDY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, J. H. Stoddart, G. C. Romaine, Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Amalia Harris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Maria Glover.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE FEMALE DETECTIVE and JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEYS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsey. Two Living African Lions. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

THEATRE FRANCAISE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LES MYSTERES DE L'ETE.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FENIAN RAIDERS—DON'T SHOOT, ANNA MARIA JONES, NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND, &c.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CORRIE'S CONCERT. The Caledonian Club in full Highland costume.

PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM,
No. 389 Broadway,
THIS DAY OPEN AND FREE.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernian*, at Father P int, yesterday morning, brings advices two days later than those received Saturday night by the *Allemannia*. The invitations to the Conference had been accepted by Austria, Prussia and Italy, and no military movements were to be made during the deliberations, but warlike preparations were not to be suspended. Financial affairs in England seemed to be recovering their usual tone, and confidence was gradually increasing.

GENERAL NEWS.

The tail of the Fenian movement wriggles a little yet. Naturally enough the leaders, who so nobly marched up Pigeon Hill and then marched down again, as meekly as the bird from which the hill is named, are disturbed at the idea of returning to New-York without having slain anything more formidable than a Spring chicken or scaled any more dangerous fortifications than a country pig-stye. So the story comes over the wires that they are secretly moving as many as several wagon loads of arms toward the forty-fifth parallel, and that squads of several men are furtively edging toward the line. They have, according to the dispatch, mysterious resources, indicated by nods and winks from the knowing ones, and so, as the tadpole remarked when his tail dropped off, "There's no knowing what will happen next." We see nothing in all this except a melancholy attempt to turn aside for a moment the storm of indignation and derision that ROBERTS and SWEENY have brought upon the entire race by their absurd and wicked ambition. From Boston we learn that 1,500 deluded warriors have arrived from the frontier covered with dust and glory—their killed and wounded, the guns they captured, the banners and other trophies, and the long arrry of British prisoners, were left behind for want of transportation—all the rolling stock of the roads being impressed to bring the conquering heroes themselves to their homes. Five or six hundred more arrived yesterday at Albany, having no trophies, no prisoners, and not even a greenback among them. Nearly as many rushed through Watertown, toward the south, having neither wounds nor British battle-flags, no Canadian silver, no American stamps, nor food, nor time to hold a Fenian meeting. Specials from sources in the Fenian interest represent that the great body will not go home until they have done some act worthy of their race—which is possible.

Richmond papers say that the news from the South in relation to the crops are anything but satisfactory. The late heavy rains in all parts of the country seems to have destroyed the crops planted, and nothing short of a famine the coming winter is looked for. A dispatch from Memphis gives a general gloomy account of affairs in Mississippi and Arkansas from destruction by floods, cold weather, &c., and predicts that there will be a famine in the South before another season. The planters have neglected planting grain, hoping for an immense yield of cotton and big prices. In many places the planters have no money, and are out of provisions.

The Waukegan (Minn.) *Gazette* says: "The time for sheep-sheering is nearly at hand. The clip in Lake County this year will be the largest and best ever taken off; largest because we have several thousand more sheep to shear than ever before, and better, because our wool-growers have paid more attention to the breed of their sheep during the past two or three years, and as they are becoming more and more interested in this, we may look for further improvement in years to come.

The names, ages, birth-place and religious tenets of the Fenians captured at Fort Erie, Canada, are published in the Canada papers. The total number is fifty-eight; fourteen are Protestants and forty-four Catholics; one is a native of Germany, seven of Canada, twenty-five of Ireland, and the remainder of the United States; nineteen are under twenty-one years of age.

The Richmond *Examiner*, learning that Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS is sick, very emphatically expresses the hope that he will die, and the sooner the better. Now if a Northern paper should speak so of any of the leading men of Virginia, how the *Examiner* would foam with its usual diatribes.

During a melee at Worcester, Mass., yesterday, a stone was thrown at a policeman, who, in return, fired at the crowd from whose direction the stone came. The ball hit a spectator in the forehead, wounding him so severely that he is not expected to live.

The Newark *Advertiser* learns that Hon. WM. WRIGHT is much improved in health, and has nearly recovered from his late paralytic stroke. On Thursday he rode out, and his friends confidently hope that he may soon be able to resume his public duties.

The second trial, at Cincinnati, of CONVERT, for the murder of the ROOSA family, at Lebanon, Ohio, resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

A destructive fire in Charlestown, Mass., Saturday night, consumed a large manufactory and a number of adjoining houses, rendering homeless about five hundred persons, principally Irish.

LOCAL NEWS.

An injunction has been granted by Judge CARDOZA, of the Common Pleas, returnable on Wednesday next, in a suit entitled PAUL FALK *vs.* JACKSON S. SCHULTZ and others, Commissioners of the Board of Excise. The plaintiff is an extensive manufacturer of, and wholesale and retail dealer in lager beer. In his affidavit, on which the order to show cause was granted, Mr. FALK avers that he is advised by counsel that the recent act of the Legislature, so far as it prohibits the sale of lager beer on Sunday, is unconstitutional. The action has been commenced mainly for the purpose of testing that question. Eminent counsel have been employed, and the test case will probably be fully argued during the present week.

The dram-shops within the Metropolitan Police District, excluding the County of Westchester and the river side villages on Staten Island, were completely and effectually closed yesterday. A few venders undertook to sell liquors secretly, but the police discovered their bars and promptly applied the remedy. Hoboken and Westchester were overrun by thirsty New-Yorkers, and lager-beer was consumed there in enormous quantities. The unlicensed liquor dealers on Staten Island drove a brisk trade from morning until nightfall, and nobody molested them.

Mrs. Dr. MARY E. WALKER was on Saturday again arrested for appearing in a costume similar to that known as the "Bloomer" style. After having been subjected to numerous insults, and having been locked up for two or three hours, she was held to bail in the sum of $300 to keep the peace for one year. This lady has received a regular diploma as a physician, served for a long time as an Assistant Surgeon in the army, receiving from the Government a handsome medal in recognition of her services.

There is no news in this City regarding the Fenians. The excitement has worn itself out, and a reaction has set in. It is thought that all the leaders will be subjected shortly to a great amount of abuse from their duped countrymen. Mr. ROBERTS, persistently refusing to give bail for his appearance to answer charges, is still confined in Ludlow-street Jail. His friends consider his course as unwise and exceedingly foolish.

The Captains of the Metropolitan Police will call upon ex-Commissioner WILLIAM MCMURRAY, at his residence, No. 118 Fifth-avenue, on Thursday evening, June 14, and present the magnificent testimonial which is now on view in TIFFANY's show-window.

A great mass meeting of the citizens of Richmond County is to be held at the village of Richmond, on Tuesday evening, at 5 o'clock, "to prevent the erection of quarantine buildings, or the use of the island for any quarantine purposes whatever." Eminent speakers will address the meeting."

The Metropolitan Police have granted 255 licenses to boatmen to transact business in the harbor under the new law, requiring that every boat shall be painted and numbered as the Police Commissioners direct.

Rev. Dr. WILLETT, Pastor of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, in Forty-second-street, last evening delivered an able discourse upon the life and public services of Gen. SCOTT. The church was crowded to overflowing.

Mr. MANIERRE, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Board of Excise, had received at the close, on Saturday, $785,000. Col. BARTRAM, Inspector of Excise, had passed 6,300 indorsed applications for license.

An order has been issued by the Police Commissioners requiring Policemen to enforce the act passed in April last, prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons.

Mrs. BELL, of No. 166 West Twentieth-street, died of cholera on Saturday, having been seized on Thursday night with severe cramps, after over exertion.

The infant son of Mr. MOSES STROUSE, of Williamsburg, was instantly killed yesterday morning by the accidental discharge of a pistol which fell off a bed.

Gold was steady on Saturday at 139⅜ ℔ cent. Stocks also left off steady and Money easy. The Gold shipments of the day were a million less than expected, and about a million came in from California. Much anxiety was felt for the later news about due from Europe, and which has since been received. Our Gold was pouring into England greatly to the relief and advance in value of the Cotton trade; the previous critical condition of which at Liverpool was one of the chief incentives to the recent large shipments of Gold from this side.

Limited transactions were reported in most kinds of Produce and Merchandise on Saturday, the exceptions having been Corn, Pork and Cotton, which were freely dealt in. Prices were irregular. Freights were quiet, with 687 vessels of all classes in port.

The Reconstruction Question from a Foreign Point of View.

The Edingurgh *Review*, in the number just issued, and from which we publish an extract in other columns, discusses the problem of "the Reconstruction of the American Union" with candor and friendliness, and an intelligence rarely observable in English periodicals when handling purely American questions. The difficulties of the situation are fairly stated; the conflict of principles which, to a certain extent, has succeeded the conflict of arms, is described with a just appreciation of the respective purposes of the President and the Radicals; and the conditions essential to the future safety of the Union are reviewed in a spirit which many of our politicians might advantageously cultivate.

The personal criticisms embodied in the article are discriminating, and, in the main, correct. Mr. BUCHANAN's feebleness, amounting almost to imbecility, is illustrated by a reference to the attempted vindication which recently emanated from his pen. His administration is represented as the culminating point of the policy of cabinets controlled by Southern influence, and a few terse sentences draw the contrast between the "feeble and one-sided rule" which led to the war, and the moral strength of the counsels that achieved national victory. Of Mr. LINCOLN's capacity as a statesman the reviewer does not entertain a very exalted opinion; but, it is said, "his declarations and actions were marked by a sincerity and earnestness that slowly won the respect of statesmen and the affectionate sympathy of the people." It is added that Mr. SEWARD's administrative ability compensated for the intellectual deficiencies of his chief, and made no unimportant contribution to his success." The estimate formed of President JOHNSON is very high. He lacks Mr. LINCOLN's racy humor, and has "but little of his universal sympathy;" but to Mr. LINCOLN's honesty he adds greater dignity, more tact as a politician, and the bearing which in a critical period would do honor to any statesman. He has shown "the will and the power to be a master of events, to stay the torrent, and to impose a policy on his country;" and his first message, we are told, "in its clearness of statement and breadth of view, and in the vigorous English of its style, surpasses any Presidential message of our own time, and is one of the finest state papers of modern days." The praise, though great, is not exaggerated, and might be fortified, we think, by a reference to Executive documents that have since appeared.

The change in the moral strength of the Presidency—the higher tone and purpose of the Government under Mr. JOHNSON and his predecessor, as compared with the tone and purpose which prevailed under BUCHANAN and PIERCE and POLK—is adverted to as one of the best results of the war. Nor is an acknowledgment withheld from the generosity displayed by the victorious North toward the vanquished South. The testimony of Mr. OLIPHANT is quoted upon the latter point, and his reputation as a traveler and author invests his opinion with value. What he describes as "the extraordinary leniency of the North toward its conquered enemies," is alluded to as of the most significant of many anomalies which challenge the attention of the traveler. "I thought of St. Petersburgh and Vienna after a Polish or Hungarian insurrection," are Mr. OLIPHANT's words; "and the contrast between a civil war in a free country and the revolt of an oppressed nationality against a despotism struck me forcibly." Ireland and Jamaica might be added to strengthen the illustration. In truth, history furnishes no instance in which the suppression of a rebellion has been attended with the magnanimity, the forbearance, the kindly sympathy which the North has evinced since the conclusion of the war.

The scope of the reviewer's estimate of the reconstruction problem may be inferred from the fact, that in his judgment it "includes not merely the solution of momentous constitutional questions, but the restoration of their lost political position to the defeated statesmen and the humbled but not humiliated States." The question underlying all others in the work of reconstruction is, the relation of the State Governments to the General Government; and the views of President JOHNSON are "cordially applauded," as the only views compatible with the theory of the United States system, and the original and lasting conditions of our national freedom. The doctrine of State sovereignty, of which nullification and secession are the corollaries, the war has destroyed. As one of the consequences of the war, the national policy has received a powerful impulse to unity, in opposition to the old Democratic policy of disintegration. The American people, however, will jealously watch any tendency in the direction of centralization; and the real difficulty, therefore, is to secure the fundamental conditions of unity without infringing too closely upon the spirit of local independence. "If we understand the policy of Mr. JOHNSON rightly," remarks his trans-Atlantic critic, "he is seeking to reconcile these conflicting principles and to reassert the authority of the Union without crushing or annihilating the authority of the States, which is not less protected by the Constitution than the supreme powers of the Federal Government." Here, we apprehend, rests the secret of President JOHNSON's popular strength. The people are with him in his efforts to accomplish the object described by the reviewer, and sooner or later the politicians who would over-ride the Constitution and substitute a Union of their making for the Union under which the country has achieved its greatness, will be compelled to stand aside.

The points at issue between the President and Congress are stated fairly in the *Review*, and with tolerable completeness, though some of its conclusions are perhaps rather premature. The general aim of the President's policy—the restoration of the Southern States without forfeiture of their constitutional rights—is regarded as already assured. Previous, however, to the restoration of the States to their due share and influence in the General Government, the reviewer recognizes not only the right but the duty of Congress "to exact such guarantees as it it may think needful." That these guarantees should not be of the kind proposed by the extreme Radicals, is made clear by the context. The argument conducted by the *Review* may be brought into small compass. The Federal Government waged war to maintain the supremacy of the whole Union over its component parts. It was a contest between the Constitution and the secession corollary of the State sovereignty theory. The victory of the North is therefore the victory of the Constitution. "But the Radical policy, which would give one-half of the Union territorial dominion over the other half, would make the victory a sectional one." "It would sacrifice the States to perpetuate the Union. It would destroy the Constitution in the very act of saving it." The President, on the contrary, has exerted himself to preserve the coördination of limited powers, and the division of legislative work, which render the Federal system capable of indefinite territorial expansion. "He has saved the Constitution itself by obedience to it."

Although the President's action in regard to the Southern States is held to be both constitutional and irreversible, the reviewer considers that it lacks the quality of absolute and decisive finality. His exercise of authority in restoring the State Governments is represented, not as an abuse of power, but as the laying aside of much of the exceptional power which his predecessor wielded by virtue of the duty of repressing rebellion, and which descended to him. The present position of the Southern States, then, is anomalous, but inevitable. "They are neither out of the Union nor fully in it." They have been forcibly brought back to constitutional duties, and the President has enabled them to perform these duties; but the constitutional rights of which they divested themselves have not been restored to them, and the reviewer contends that "it is entirely for Congress to prescribe the time, method and conditions" of their restoration to the full privileges of the Union. The conditions suggested, however, are not exacting, and are in effect provided for by the Constitutional Amendment as adopted by the Senate.

The Great Work of Thirty Days.

It is now thirty days since the first cry of pressure in London and of alarm in the Liverpool cotton trade, against which our own Bankers held enormous drafts running to maturity and imperilled by the great decline in prices, was made known on this side. It was followed in a few days by the news of actual panic in both markets, though our merchants and bankers had not waited for this before dispatching ten millions of gold to their relief. And as the news continued bad, the shipments of gold were redoubled, so that in the thirty days, we have sent to Europe, (chiefly to England,) THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF GOLD, the equivalent of the whole amount having been supplied by the United States Government by sales in the open market from its surplus stores in the Treasury; besides having disbursed, in the same period, sixteen or eighteen millions of gold by way of May interest on the 5-20 bonds of the United States. And these sums, aggregating over fifty millions of dollars, still leave in the Treasury another fifty (and odd) millions in solid gold, of which the sum of thirty millions is in the absolute ownership of the Government, and the remainder held on deposit for our bankers and brokers, and for the accommodation of the public at large who prefer the gold notes of the United States to the gold coin itself.

In addition to all this, the work of the Treasury during the month for the public credit was most remarkable. Its interest payments altogether were $20,000,000, and its support of the army, navy, and civil service, including the distribution of a large amount of prize money, required $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 more. These sums were paid, *and the public debt reduced* $19,401,475, all in one month. This last and most important item, we may add, was greatly promoted by the premium derived from the $35,000,000 of gold so timely supplied, as we have shown, to our foreign commerce. The remaining disbursements were afforded by the current excise, customs, and miscellaneous resources of the Government.

Beyond this interest, the prompt protection of which might be called, in one sense, self-preservation, our American gold will carry relief to half a dozen other trades and interests of the utmost importance to England and the Continent, at the present juncture, and leave its moral impress upon the financial and political mind of Europe, the consequences of which cannot fail, sooner or later, to react most favorably upon our own public and mercantile credit.

But the good work of the thirty days was not confined to the Government. Our mercantile and banking interests, engaged in foreign commerce and exchanges, acquitted themselves with a promptness and ease never, we believe, equaled. Certainly their resources were never so severely taxed on short notice, and never so creditably administered. They not only paid for the gold sent abroad, but, at the same time, repurchased from Europe $12,000,000 or $15,000,000 of United States 5-20s, and paid into the Treasury $15,000,000 Gold customs on their current importations.

The first fruits of this combined work of thirty days are now returning to us from abroad, not in all their fullness—for less than one-third of our gold had arrived out—but in a form so palpable, so substantial, so timely and important, as to admit no doubt of the great good already accomplished. We do not allude so much to the rise announced this morning in our foreign news, in United States 5-20s. They will take care of themselves at all times and under all emergencies, or be taken care of at home when Europe is no longer able to hold or appreciate them, but to the relief of the Liverpool cotton trade, and the assured security to the vast amount of American bills running against it. Their bills are owned, for the greater part, by our own bankers. They were placed with their English correspondents (some of them branch houses) for collection, or cash advances, where the proceeds had been anticipated. When cotton fell from 19d. to 11d. this large interest and these heavy credits became critical. The latter it was all important to recover with gold against all possible contingencies. The very first arrivals out of this gold have advanced the market value of 400,000 bales of American cotton now in Liverpool, the equivalent of $12 or $15 per bale in gold, and at once placed £6,000,000 or £8,000,000 of the exchange drawn and still running against it from this side, beyond reasonable anxiety. The extent of English credit involved in this cotton is of course much larger, for the Liverpool speculation in all descriptions of cotton since last Summer has been essentially English; even the exchange made from this side, and now or recently at the risk of our own bankers, was made, for the greater part, on Liverpool and Manchester account.

Pious Murderers—Probst, Grinder, et al.

It would seem that the surest and shortest path to Paradise, now-a-days, leads directly through the Sixth Commandment, and that the most potent key to Heaven is of the form of a murderer's knife. About all of our modern culprits who are brought to the gallows enjoy a religious fervor before their death, and a spiritual ecstacy at the moment of dissolution, that at once astonish and delight the souls of the attendant clergymen; and they leave behind them an odor of sanctity as much more powerful than that of ordinary saints as the musk of the perfumer is more powerful than the scent of the daisy. If their crimes have been of a peculiarly awful and Heaven-defying character, and have involved anywhere from three to thrice three victims, they seem to rise proportionately in their pious enthusiasm, and to be encircled by a halo of higher intensity as they pass into the clouds. Why all of them are not at once canonized, is a problem which we must leave to the doctors of the Church.

The latest and the greatest of these sanguinary saints, is the being who, until a few days past, has been universally characterized as the "fiend in human shape," PROBST. Only a short time since the blood of the nation ran cold as they learned that this "fiend" had deliberately, premeditatedly, and with base and mercenary purpose, butchered a family of eight persons, sire and sucking child, blooming maiden and frolicsome lad—a family which had furnished him a home when he was homeless, and had exercised toward him kindness, which ought at least to have called forth life-long gratitude. In every respect it was as terrible a butchery as the Prince of Fiends himself could have devised for his most desperate agent, and furnished one of those occasional but fortunately rare examples which we obtain of the possible depravity of the human heart. The course of justice and the cry for vengeance brought PROBST speedily to the gallows; but the time between the commission of the crime and the administration of such limited penalty as is possible to man was not too brief to give him the opportunity of displaying, in the highest form, those peculiar manifestations, which, as we have said, are now all but universal in such cases and under such circumstances. We have two authentic records of the blessed experiences enjoyed by the murderer after the commission of the crime—one furnished by PROBST himself, and the other by the priest who marched immediately in his front, (there was another immediately in his rear,) on the way to the gallows. PROBST sets forth his own experiences with all the unction of a martyr. He expresses himself "so cheerful and consoled that he can gladly offer up his life as an atonement;" he reiterates his "readiness to offer up his life with the greatest joy for his sins;" he "rejoices with his whole heart in the hope of meeting his friends in a happier and better place;" he asks that the holy sacrifice of Mass be offered up frequently for his repose," and he indulges in rhapsodies which only found their climax when, with halter around his neck and with radiant face, he turned his eyes to Heaven and passed away from the earth, whose soil was yet wet with the blood of his eight innocent victims. But the priests surpass even the culprit in the vivacity and intensity of their expressions concerning his spiritual experiences and the assurances of his salvation. Says Rev. Father GRUNDNER:

"He trusts in the mercy of Jesus Christ, his Saviour. He told me to-day, 'If God will only accept *what little sacrifice I can make*, (meaning his life, the hardships of prison, and the anxiety,) *as an atonement* for my awful crime, this would make me exceedingly happy.' *Of course I officially assured him of that*, the infinite mercy of God. He reads religious books all the day aloud to himself. *He experiences the power of prayer*. He says he can pray now three or four hours without the least distraction."

The Reverend Father further declared that he "had no doubt whatever of PROBST's penitence, and that he believed him *truly prepared and perfectly fit to approach the throne of his Maker*."

Language such as this can be used respecting but few of the poor mortals who have wrought their way through this sad world, and it makes us stand aghast to find it used with greater uniformity in presence of the gallows than under any other circumstances of human life or death. The most striking recent case, prior to that of PROBST, in which the religious fervor reached an equal intensity, happens to have been that of a culprit guilty of crimes only less numerous and, if possible, even more fiendish. We refer to the Pittsburgh murderess, Mrs. GRINDER, who sent her victims to eternity by poison, and who ceased not to give expression to her ineffable joy and celestial ecstacies until her breath was cut short by the rope of the executioner. We believe it is not an over-estimate to say that of the last hundred executions for murder in this country, ninety of the subjects have been wrought up to this awful state of soul by the clergy, and have mounted the scaffold with visions as resplendent as those vouchsafed to St. Cecilia or John the Divine. The same thing may be said of murderers in England, whose experiences and expressions are being continually dished up for public edification by the secular and religious Press. In France they manage things differently, if not better.

The philosophy of the whole thing is simple enough. The culprit is placed in a solitary cell, with naught but conscience and the ghosts of his victims for company. In due time he is approached by a clergyman, who solemnly depicts the awful nature of his guilt, and portrays, in terrific colors and with terrific earnestness, the doom that awaits him in hell. The wretch is visited again and again, until conscience and the attendant clergyman, and the miseries of his dungeon, accomplish their work of prostratinghim physically and mentally. The day of dread, fixed and irrevocable, approaches, and the free and easy plan of salvation, which will rescue him from the fiends and fires, and bring him into the instant fraternity and guardianship of the angels, is pressed upon him with renewed and impassioned power. He succumbs, as who would dare to do otherwise; he avouches his penitence, as who would not; he accepts, as who would dare to refuse? Then rises the joy of the preacher over a soul saved; then swell his shouts and hallelujahs; then joins in them the trembling wretch. And thus the work is completed.

It is a painful subject. We know not what to say about it. But we do know that the continual enactment of these things in the cases of heaven-defying murderers, and the continual publication of such circumstances in the newspapers, are most accursed in their influence upon public morals.

ARMED NEUTRALITY IN EUROPE.—By last night's European arrivals we learn that the latest proposal the Emperor of the French has made to his ally, is to adopt a policy of armed neutrality, so that if the Conference should prove refractory, France and England might assume a warlike attitude, and force an acceptance of the decisions which a majority of the mediating Powers may come to. It is not likely that this proposition of the Emperor's will be listened to. But, as is already known, the French and English fleets are about to make a cruise together in the Black Sea. The trouble between Turkey and the Principalities is now added to the other European complications, the Government of the Sultan having found it necessary to order a large military force of observation to the line of the Danube. A Turkish fleet of thirty vessels has, meanwhile, made its appearance in the Adriatic, possibly to be ready to repay the services of Sardinia in the Crimea, if actual hostilities should commence.

THE CRISIS IN EUROPE—TIME FOR THOUGHT.—The formal acceptance of the proposal for a Conference, by the three European Powers most intent upon war, revives the hopes of those who pray for peace. There is now time at least allowed for some further reflection. Those who enter the Conference cannot proceed to hostilities while the great issues are being debated. Every hour thus gained, unless the resolution to go to war is secretly part of the French programme, is *something* gained favorable to a pacific adjustment. And yet, looking to the broad field of discussion opened up in the question of territorial compensation, it seems almost like hoping against hope to expect a pacific settlement. The assignment of Venetia to Italy, of the Danubian Principalities to Austria; of a portion of the conquered Danish Provinces to Prussia—with the restoration of the balance to Denmark—even were these various allotments possible—would so disturb the balance of power, that other compensations in endless variety would most assuredly be pressed upon the Conference. And the disposal of the German-Italian quarrel would simply be the opening of the whole settlement of 1815.

AMUSEMENTS.

The announcements to-night are as follows: At Wallack's Theatre Mr. DAN. BRYANT commences his regular summer engagement, playing in the pieces "Born to Good Luck," and "Handy Andy;" at the Winter Garden Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM offers his friends an entire change of bill, namely: "Flies in the Web," altered from the "Game of Love," and "His Last Legs." At the Olympic Theatre "Our Mutual Friend" is of course the sufficient attraction; at Niblo's the RAVELS appear in the "Magic Trumpet" and the "Vivandiere;" at the French Theatre to-night the "Doctor of Alcantara" for the last time, BALFE's "Rose of Castile" being in preparation. At Barnum's Museum the closing performances of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be given during the week. At the Old Bowery Miss FANNY HERRING appears as the "Female Detective" and in two other works. GEORGE CHRISTY also offers an excellent bill at the up-town minstrel hall next door to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The New-York Mendelssohn Union, assisted by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra, will give their last concert of the season on Thursday evening at Irving Hall. The programme is unusually interesting, and includes important selections from WALLACE's beautiful opera of "Lurline," and from MENDELSSOHN's "Athalia." The solo singers are Mmes. COOPER and HOLBROOK, Misses SIMMS, MAYER and HEOLIN, and Messrs. THATCHER, LOMBARD and SARGEANT.

The grand complimentary concert to Mr. EMILE BULLMANN was given at Irving Hall on Saturday, and was in every way successful. There were two performances, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening. Both were well attended, and by audiences that we barely expect to meet at this season of the year. The pecuniary result was in the highest degree satisfactory. Mr. BULLMAN will at least recover the more serious part of his loss at the Academy fire. Nor will his satisfaction end here. It is surely a great pleasure to know that many years of faithful servitude have brought him the friendship of those with whom he has come in contact. The performances were in every way satisfactory. The singers—with the exception of Madame D'ANGRI, who did not appear—were all in capital voice; the soloists could hardly have been better. It does not become us to speak critically on such an occasion. It will suffice that all were animated with the desire to please. Success under such circumstances was certain. Miss KELLOGG was recalled four times, Mr. S. B. MILLS was vociferously *encored* in the rhapsody by LISZT, Signor ANASTASI in his romanza from "Martha," &c., &c. Mr. MAX MARETZEK on his appearance to conduct, was greeted with a tremendous burst of applause, which continued for several minutes. The public does not seem disposed to forget its impresario, and this demonstration shows how futile have been the efforts to injure him.

Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT (Jeemes Pipes of Piperville,) will be the recipient of a complimentary benefit at Dodworth's Room on Monday evening, June 18. Mr. MASSETT is about leaving for England, and this will probably be his last appearance in public for some time. The evening's entertainment will consist of readings and musical illustrations by Mr. MASSETT.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS is one of the few men in the world who never permits himself to be idle. When he is not occupied in giving us his superb symphonic-soirees, we find him fiddling at Dodworth's Hall, and when not there, lending his *bâton* or his bow to every decent thing that the season offers. The musical season in New-York is rather long, and to a gentleman like Mr. THOMAS, not very profitable. He who works for art is sure to be out of pocket. Mr. THOMAS has worked for art more than any other man in this City, and with a quiet but irrisistible amiability of effort, which has not only had its effect on the community, but has done its service in making it acquainted with many works that were out of the beaten track, but, nevertheless, good. During the Summer months Mr. THOMAS devotes himself to lighter duties. He conducts orchestral garden concerts. To-night he commences a series of musical entertainments at an agreeable establishment called the "Terrace Garden," situated between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, in the Third-avenue. The location is advantageous, inasmuch as it can be reached from every part of the City. The admission is placed at the lowest possible figure, and the orchestra will number thirty players. In Europe these Summer concerts are the delight and recreation of every large city. There is no reason why they should not be so here. The concerts begin at 7, except on Saturday, when a matinée is given.

Signor BARILI has, we learn, completed his opera of "Una Noche in Sevilla"—two acts of which were played at Wallack's Theatre on the occasion of Signor FOSSATI's benefit. The public awaits with impatience the opportunity of hearing the entire work. There is nothing in the music of Signor BARILI to offend the ear, unless it be a repetition of certain phrases which, by being reproduced too often, lose a little of their first charm. But this is a defect which a good composer will rapidly overcome. A gentleman of Signor BARILI's taste has nothing to fear on such a score. In his first essay we were glad to recognize originality. We did not discover those reminiscences of other operas which we are so apt to do. In greeting a new composer we did not recognize an old acquaintance. We compliment Signor BARILI on his well-merited success, and hope that the opportunity may speedily be presented to him of giving the entire work to the public. We shall be mistaken if he does not obtain as enviable a place as a composer as that which he has long occupied as a teacher.

The last of Mr. HARRISON's exceedingly popular and thoroughly delightful Sunday concerts took place yesterday evening at Irving Hall. The attendance as usual was overflowing. Long before the time of commencing there was a *queue* of payées extending to Fifteenth-street. There is need of some entertainment of this kind, and we are glad to know that Mr. HARRISON is sufficiently satisfied with the result of his experiment to announce that the concerts will be resumed on the first Sunday in September. The programme last evening was unusually liberal, numbering fourteen pieces. The artists were Miss KATE MCDONALD (soprano), Mlle. MATILDA TOEDT (violiniste), Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. JULES LUMBARD, Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Mr. W. R. JOHNSON, and Mr. G. W. COLBY (conductor, and let us add here one of the very best accompanyists we have ever listened to.) This strong array of favorite singers and performers was of course sufficient to delight the audience, inconveniently crowded as it was. We have at various times spoken of most of these well-known names. Miss KATE MCDONALD is, however, new to the community. She is young and *petite*. Her voice is a soprano of good but not remarkable power. It is sufficient for the slight demands which she now makes upon it. We have rarely heard a voice of more beautiful quality, or one which answered so quickly to the intelligence of the singer. Its ductility is simply amazing. Intervals which veterans attack with caution seem to form themselves on her lips, and in the difficult process of diminishing or augmenting the sound, she meets with no kind of obstacle. Let us add that Miss MCDONALD's taste is excellent, and that in her phrasing she exhibits an earnestness and warmth which we scarcely look for in one so young, and rarely find in her seniors. It is to be hoped that the lady's voice may not be unduly forced, for the time is not far distant when, with proper study and attention, she must command a leading position in the world of art. Her pieces last night were rendered exquisitely and in each instance obtained an *encore*. The compliment was well merited. Of the gentlemen we have already named it is unnecessary to speak. They are always good. Mlle. TOEDT played acceptably, and was warmly applauded. The concert, indeed, merits nothing but praise.

It is understood that Mr. JACKSON is the successful aspirant for the honor of rebuilding the Academy of Music. The *débris* of the late fire is already in process of removal, and Mr. JACKSON will probably commence operations to-day. The house is to be finished by the 1st of October; will cost $250,000, and seat 2,500 persons.

Mr. PAUL FALK has resumed his Saturday afternoon concerts at Lion Park. The orchestra this year is under the very competent direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Maximilian's Confidential Agent in Washington—The French Soldiers Unwilling to Remain in Mexico—Reputed Defeat of Imperial Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 10.

Count BESSIGUIER, who recently visited this City, is a member of MAXIMILIAN's household, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, although a great portion of his time has been spent in the United States as MAXIMILIAN's confidential and chief agent.

It has already been stated that, a few days ago, at a dinner-party in Washington, he took occasion to speak in approbation of MAXIMILIAN, but was rebuked by prominet members of Congress present.

The Mexican Minister to-day, received news from the City of Mexico, from which it appears that Gen. BAZAINE assembled all the French officers in that city and informed them that NAPOLEON had decided to withdraw the French army from Mexico; but at the same time he would grant leave to any officer who would like to take service under MAXIMILIAN in the Foreign Legion to do so. He stated they would be promoted to the next rank. It is said the officers had a consultation and decided to decline this overture.

The Austrians were defeated in battle at a town in the State of Oaxaca.

Mr. A. MARESCHAL, a young brother of the Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Washington, was arrested and sent on foot from the City of Mexico to Queretaro, with a file of soldiers. He was handcuffed. His only offence consisted in receiving a letter from his brother.

FURTHER LIBERAL SUCCESSES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 9.

There have been two Vera Cruz arrivals, with dates to the 3d of June. The Liberals had advanced and captured twenty-five Confederate colonies. The Liberals were led by a New-Orleans Creole.

The captured were held for $10,000 ransom. The Liberals claim that MAXIMILIAN had no power to grant lands. The French have promised assistance, but the prisoners have been held already 18 days.

Arrival of Troops from Texas.

DETROIT, Sunday, June 10.

The Third and Fourth Michigan Infantry arrived from Texas to-day. These are the Michigan regiments in the service.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 10.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Senator WILSON will to-morrow report the Freedmen's Bureau Bill which passed the House a few days since. He has added several new sections, the design of which is to finally settle the disputed land title questons of the sea islands, and of the lands set apart for the freedmen by the well-known order of Gen. SHERMAN. The amended bill proposes to restore these lands to their original owners, upon their performance of certain stipulations, and that the Government shall furnish to all freedmen showing valid titles to lands now in their possession, an equivalent of lands now in the possession of the Government, of which there is now a large amount in that region.

THE TARIFF TO BE THOROUGHLY REVISED.

The very positive statement in certain journals that Congress is likely to adjourn without any increase or revision of the tariff, has not the slightest foundation in truth, and is made in the interest of certain manufacturers who are pressing exorbitant demands in behalf of their especial interests. The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee desires to have it fully understood that the tariff will be thoroughly revised, and every justifiable increase recommended. All interests asking for additional protection will be patiently heard and duly considered.

THE BANK FAILURE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the Merchants' National Bank failure and swindle of this city by the House Banking Committee is about concluded, and their report will probably be submitted this week. One result will be the recommendation of additional measures of legislation enabling the Comptroller of Currency to proceed more summarily against banks and bankers for infractions of the Banking Law, which investigation shows to exist to a very considerable extent.

THE RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. BOUTWELL, in the House, will on Wednesday call up the amended Constitutional amendments as they passed the Senate. The resolution will probably pass without delay.

BANKRUPT AND OFFICERS' PAY BILLS.

From the decided expressions of Senators it is quite probable that the Bankrupt Bill and the bill to reduce the pay of army officers, which, in fact, increases it, will both be postponed until the next session.

HURRYING UP BUSINESS.

There is a growing disposition in both Houses to push business with a view to an adjournment in the early part of July, say about a month hence.

THE FRENCH PATENT LAWS.

Announcements have been made by some of the Paris correspondents of the American Press that several of the most stringent provisions of the French patent law will be suspended during the Universal Exhibition of 1867, so that no patent right can be infringed if correctly secured. A letter has been received from Commissioner BECKWITH on the subject, in which he writes that this is an error, and that there has been no suspension or modification of the patent laws, or of any portion of them, nor is any such measure contemplated by the Imperial Commission, nor by the Government. Both the laws and the formalities will remain unaltered. It has also been stated that exhibitors from the United States will be permitted to display for sale duplicates of such articles contributed to the Exposition as they may desire to introduce to the notice of foreign purchasers. This is practicable at all times, but no change has been made nor intended to be made in the laws and regulations regarding foreign products imported for sale. All such products will be subject to the usual duties and charges.

AN AGENT FROM MAXIMILIAN.

MAXIMILIAN has sent his chief of staff, Count SERUISSER, to this City. CHARLES GOULD and a certain ex-member of Congress from Massachusetts, have taken charge of him with a view to sound public men in Washington. They have been urging their interests with some distinguished members of both Houses, but it is said that they find no sympathy with the cause of their Imperiel master. They have left the City somewhat discouraged.

DISCOVERY OF ROCK SALT AND THE SKELETON OF AN ELEPHANT.

Much interest has been created by a recent discovery in the Valley of the Mississippi, near New-Orleans, of an immense bed of pure rock salt, almost as transparent as crystal, which lies some thirty feet below the surface. Specimens of the salt have been received by the Smithsonian Institution. The most singular fact in connection With this valuable deposite has been the discovery of the remains of an elephant twenty feet below the surface of the superincum bent earth beneath which have been found basket work formed of reeds. Photographic representations of this ancient handwork are in posession ot the institute.

NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

The National Union Club has been reorganized with the following Executive Committee: Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin; Senator COWAN, of Pennsylvania; Hon. O. H. BROWNING, of Illinois; Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky; Hon. W. A. BURLEIGH, of Dacotah; CHAS. KNAPP and SAMUEL FOWLER, of District of Columbia. The Club is now engaged actively and with good effect in distributing speeches and other documents in support of the President's policy. Dr. J. B. FERGUSON is the Corresponding Secretary of the Club.

A RELIC OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

CHAS. FORBES, late body servant of Mrs. LINCOLN, a few days ago presented to C. E. CREECY, appointment clerk in the Treasury Department, the pen knife carried by Mr. LINCOLN, and found in his pocket when he died. Yesterday Mr. CREECY presented this relic to Hon. W. E. CHANDLER, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

BRANCH MINT IN NEVADA.

A building for the branch United States Mint at Carson City, Nevada, is to be erected at once. Designs and instructions for this building were sent from the Treasury Department yesterday, directed to the Superintendent of the building at Carson City.

CHANGES IN THE COTTON TAX.

The Senate Finance Committee made some important changes yesterday in the Tax Bill on cotton and tobacco. The Committee prefer that the details of their action remain private for the present.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue for the week ending Saturday were $5,620,000 30.

Poughkeepsie Items.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday June 10.

One of a party of laborers, who were walking on the track of the Hudson River railroad, just south of Hudson, on Saturday evening last, fell through a bridge and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

The body of DANIEL LEROY was found in the Hudson, three miles south of this city, on Saturday. No marks of violence were visible on it.

A man was robbed of one hundred and thirty dollars at the Hudson River railroad depot on Saturday night, while getting off the cars.

A Lover Shot by His Rival.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sunday, June 10.

About 12 o'clock this morning a young man, named JOHN DALE left here in a wagon, to be married to a Miss HATTIE MATHISON, living about six miles north of here. When about two miles on the road, he received a rifle ball through his body. He fell from the wagon, and turned the horse loose, thinking by this means to call assistance. Two gentlemen passing at the time carried him to a friend's house in the neighborhood, but before medical assistance could be procured he died. The rifle was found near where he was shot, evidently showing that the murderer had been within twenty feet of his victim. A rival for the hand of the young lady had threatened to shoot him, and he is supposed to be the guilty party. He has not yet been arrested, but probably will he before morning.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 10.

The steamer *Worcester* sailed hence yesterday afternoon for Liverpool, with a full cargo.

The new Sunday law was, if possible, more rigidly enforced to-day than last Sunday. The drinking saloons, concert halls, &c., were all obliged to close.

The Murderer of the Roosa Family.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, June 10.

The second trial of SAMUEL COVERT, for the murder of the Roosa family at Jefferson, Ohio, yesterday resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree. HARRISON MCNEAL, brother-in-law of COVERT, is to be tried as an accessory.

THE NEW ANABASIS.

Great Retreat of the Modern Ten Thousand.

Startling Strategic Forced March to the Rear.

In Light Order, Without Arms, Baggage or Prisoners.

Rapid Movement of a Strong Column Upon the City of Boston.

Another Division Effect a Lodgment in Albany.

New-York and Other Large Cities in Imminent Danger.

They Make a Feint to Throw Us Off Our Guard.

They Say an Attack on Ottawa is to be Made from Malone.

A Piece of Ordnance and a Whole Caisson Across the Line.

Gen. Meade Says the Fenian Movement is Finally Abandoned.

The Grand March to the Rear—Speculations Concerning the Fenian Movement on the Ogdensburgh Frontier—It Will Never Do to Give It Up So.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OGDENSBURGH, Sunday, June 10.

Information which I have received since midnight on Saturday, has put a new and important phase on Fenian matters in this vicinity, and I am now fully impressed with the conviction that we shall have more exciting times than ever before this business is ended.

Since the authorities began to act in making seizures of arms in transit by public conveyance, and the President issued his proclamation, which was followed by Gen. MEADE's order against transportation of men moving toward the scene of excitement, operations have been carried on secretly, and therefore more effectively. All night Saturday squads of soldiers sent from here were scouring the country in quest of twenty wagons loaded with Fenian arms and ammunition. They returned here this morning, not having been successful in their attempts to intercept them. This material had reached Antwerp, on the R. W. and Ogdensburgh Railroad, at the time Gen. MEADE's order was issued, and was removed from the cars and secreted. Last night placed it beyond the reach of the American officials. The Fenians travel in the night with a guard, and secrete themselves and munitions in the day time.

The sympathies of the people are so strongly in favor of the Fenians that the efforts of officers are baffled. Three nights ago a section of two pieces of a battery, with caissons, passed through Ogdensburgh on its way to a rendezvous in the vicinity of Malone, and reached its destination without detection. Fifteen cases of Springfield rifles and 30,000 rounds of ammunition, also a large quantity of fixed ammunition for artillery, have passed over this underground route within the last 48 hours.

There is great activity among our local Fenians, who, in a quiet manner, are receiving and forwarding arms and ammunition to their friends at the front. They have Circles in every town of the country.

Three hundred Fenians left Malone last night ostensibly for their homes, some with Government transportation and some paying their own fare, but really for a change of base and to hoodwink the authorities. They drop off in squads an every station, and quite a number have come here.

I am informed that they have no intention of abandoning the enterprize, in which they say they have deliberately embarked, without trying the metal of the British troops.

Gen. O'NEIL, on his way to Malone, on Friday, stopped six hours in this place, consulting with the Fenians. He left on Friday night, and was at Potsdam Junction Saturday morning. His presence here was not known to persons outside of Fenian circles.

The original plan of the campaign was the invasion of Canada at this point and a march upon Ottawa. Steamers had been employed which would be able to take over 1,000 men each. The landing point selected was Maitland, six miles above. Upon the landing of the expedition and the firing of a signal-gun every piece af artillery mounted upon Fort Wellington, at Prescott, and every gun in the village would have been spiked by men inside the fort and the British line. The time for carrying this plan into execution was Tuesday night, the 5th. The arrival of the United States troops on Monday and Gen. MEADE's presence defeated the whole scheme. Spies had been on the Canada side and perfected arrangements which gave a flattering promise for success. The Fort Erie affair was intended as a feint to draw the English troops west and insure the success of the plans. Should Gen. MEADE withdraw about fifty more of the United States troops from this place, the plan would appear to be still feasible.

Last night Gen. MEADE ordered one thousand rations to be sent from this place to Malone, it was reported for the use of the Fenians. A special train went down with the subsistence this morning. A gent'eman who came in on the Canton road last night met several wagons loaded with arms going in the direction of Canton. A detachment of troops were sent by rail to Canton to intercept them, but were unsuccessful.

I have a growing suspicion that the authorities who have charge of captured material, stored here, will be circumvented and the whole secured.

The Canucks have about 3,000 troops at Prescott, and are growing rampageous. It will be a bad piece of business for a suspected Fenian to be caught in Canada after to-morrow.

LATER.

A train of 12 wagons, loaded with arms and ammunition for Fenians, was intercepted near Brasher Falls, in this county, this morning, by a detachment of U. S. troops, who had pursued it all night.

Information has been received that one hundred thousand dollars worth of war material is seeking this mode of transportation.

The Grand March to the Rear—Various Rumors from Malone—British Troops Invade American Soil—Gen. Meade Says the Fenian Movement is Finally Abandoned.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. ALBANS, Sunday, June 10—10 P. M.

Since my last dispatch a fresh lot of rumors have been started, and they now form the principal topic of conversation in the hotel lobbies and on the street. These rumors are to the effect that in the retreat of the right wing of the Fenian army yesterday, the British troops in their haste to pursue crossed the line and shot down several Fenians on American soil. The story goes on to say that Gen. MEADE has received official information of these outrages, and has demanded an explanation of the commanding officer of the British forces, threatening to advance if none is volunteered.

To some diseased minds a war with Great Britain seems imminent. Finding that these rumors had some slight foundation in fact, I sought and obtained an interview with Major-Gen. MEADE, when I explained my errand. The General informed me that he had received a statement drawn up by some of the Fenians yet lingering in the village, to the effect that several of their number had been shot by British troops on this side of the line, but no names or ank were given. He did not believe the statement to be true, but thought it was possible, though not probable that the English troops had in the heat of excitement crossed the line; but he did not believe that any men had been shot

The General has, however, issued orders to Major GIBSON commanding the United States forces here, to make all due investigation and report accordingly. It is the opinion of the officers of the garrison that had anything of the kind occurred Gen. MEADE would have received official information of the fact from Col. LIVINGSTON, commanding our forces at Franklin Gen. MEADE informed me that the Fenian expedition had been given up, and that he was in receipt of information to the effect that the Fenians were dispersing and returning home. He thought that none would remain in this section after to-morrow noon. A manifesto is in circulation, addressed to the senior officer with the troops of the Army of Ireland, at Malone and elsewhere, and purporting to be signed by JOHN MEEHAN, Chief of Staff, in which it is briefly stated that owing to the President's proclamation, and the stringent measures adopted by the United States authorities to prevent the arrival of reinforcements, and supplies. The expedition will be abandoned. The document closes with a direction to all "good Fenians" to avail themselves of the free transportation offered them by the Government

Gen. SWEENY has telegraphed to President ROBERTS to send no more Fenians to this place, which is very considerate of him, to say the least. It is understood here that FREDERICK DELAMERE, Co. G, Third United States Artillery, and formerly a deserter from the English cavalry service, strayed across the line this morning, and was arrested by the British troops.

The Grand March to the Rear—Departure of Fenians from St. Albans—All Quiet there.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. ALBANS, Sunday, June 10.

The Fenian situation this evening may be summed up in a very few words. Scarcely 200 Fenians remained in this village, the great bulk of the so-called right wing having taken their departure on Government trains during last night, every one bound for his individual home.

The day has been as quiet and peaceful as any village Sabbath could be, no disturbance of any kind having taken place, and the depot and streets have been quite deserted, compared with the scenes enacted here during the week. Those Fenians who yet remain are evidently provided with money, as they present a clean and orderly appearance. Several of the more respectably dressed are supposed to be officers, but no proof exists that such is the fact.

Gen. SPEAR has surrendered himself to the commanding officer at this point, and he states that he would have done so yesterday had he not been taken in on the way from camp Sweeney. It is understood he has been paroled to await orders from Washington.

Reports from Malone state that the Feniane remaining there are behaving themselves peaceably, and it is expected that the greater part of them will accept of Gen. MEAD's offer of free transportation and return home.

By 10 o'clock to-morrow morning there will be scarcely a dozen Fenians in this section of the country.

The Grand March to the Rear—How Gen. Meade's Proclamation Works—Fenian Prisoners to be Examined.

MALONE, Saturday, June 9.

Gen. MEADE and his proclamation to the Fenians here has not had the effect intended. 272 have accepted the offer of free transportation to their homes, and a portion of them have departed. The captured officers are yet in arrest. They are paroled nightly, however, and board at the best hotel in the place. They will have an examination before Commissioner CHAS. O. TAPPAN on Monday, when CHAS. O'CONNER and Judge DALEY will appear as counsel.

It is reported also that BEN BUTLER has offered his services. District-Attorney DART is here for the Government. Sympathy for the Fenians is very strong among the people of Malone. Delegations of the first ladies of the place have been from house to house to-day gathering bread for the Irish Volunteers. Col. C. C. LEWIS, late of the rebel army, Adjutant-General of the Irish army, is accused by the Fenians as the cause of the partial failure of this movement. They believe he has been in communication with the Canadian and United States authorities. Accounts of the arrest of the Fenian officers in the New-York papers were greatly exaggerated. No troops were required to make the arrests and the Fenians have created no disturbance.

The Grand March to the Rear—All Quiet, Except the Fall, On the Niagara—The Western Men say they will Reinforce Spear.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 9.

All quiet along the Niagara frontier.

During the day great enthusiasm was manifested over the news received from Gen. SPEAR. The Western men state that they will not go home, but reinforce SPEAR, even if the United States Government does try to prevent their leaving for the front. The railroad directors are willing to transport all passengers that pay their fare, armed or unarmed.

The Grand March to the Rear—Fenians Leaving Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sunday, June 10.

The Fenians are gradually leaving town, and we are assured that by Tuesday but few will be left in this city.

The Grand March to the Rear—The Fenians Flank Watertown.

WATERTOWN, Sunday, June 10.

Three car-loads of returning Fenians passed here on yesterday's trains. An extra train with about 400 more went South this morning. They have neither money nor food. Many more are coming to-morrow. None are going North.

The Grand March to the Rear—Fenian Movement upon Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, June 10.

Between five and six hundred Fenians arrived in this city from Malone this evening. They were furnished transportation to this point by the Government. They belong in New-York and Baltimore. They have no money, and no arrangements have been made to give them transportation from this city.

The Grand March to the Rear—A Fenian Navy Abandoned at Sea.

DETROIT, Sunday, June 10.

The schooner *Dickinson*, from Chicago, came down the river this morning flying the Fenian flag. She was brought to, boarded, and examined by the cutter *Sherman*. None but the crew were found aboard.

The Grand March to the Rear—A Rush for Boston—Fifteen Hundred Arrive There.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 10.

A special train from St. Albans arrived late last night, and another this afternoon, bringing altogether about 1,500 Fenians home from the Vermont border; all of whom had crossed the Canadian line, except a few stragglers, are included in these arrivals. Transportation was furnished by the United States Government. The Fenian war is ended in that direction for the present.

The Grand March to the Rear—Fenians in the Heart of Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, June 10.

Sixty Fenians, under the command of Lieut.-Col. TRAINER, arrived by special train from St. Albans to-night. They were met at the depot by a large crowd, who welcomed them home.

FROM THE CANADIAN CAPITAL.

Assembling of Parliament—Suspension of Habeas Corpus—Satisfaction Over President Johnson's Proclamation—Course of the New-York Times—What will be Done with the Fenian Prisoners?

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, C. W., Friday, June 8, 1866.

The telegraph will have long since apprised your readers that the Canadian Parliament was opened to-day. They will doubtless have acquired through the same medium any portions of the speech of the Governor-General that may have had any interest for them. These were confined to references to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the consequent necessity of looking to other markets for the sale of Canadian produce; to the Feni-n organization on the American side of the lines, and to the proclamation issued yesterday by the President with a view of repressing it.

The latter, though considered here to be somewhat tardy in its appearance, is hailed with great satisfaction, or, as a member of Parliament expressed it, it is worth 20,000 men in the field. The alleged arrest of SWEENY and ROBERTS, which the telegraph informs us took place yesterday, is expected, also, to be greatly instrumental in closing up the whole affair. And the proceedings to-day in Parliament will, it is expected, give the *coup de grâce* to the whole of this disgraceful sample of border-ruffianism. It would be an injustice equally to the New-York TIMES and to the people of Canada to omit to say that the services rendered by the former in defence of law, order and international obligations have been fully and gracefully acknowledged by the latter. They recognize the TIMES as the first and only journal of prominence to expose the rottenness of Fenianism, and to show it as a swindle certainly designed to rob many of the poor, credulous Irish of their hard-earned savings, and some of them of their lives. Both predictions have been fulfilled.

The opening day in Parliament is generally religiously devoted to doing nothing more than shaking hands with long-parted friends and the indulgence of other social amenities. This opening day has, however, presented an exception destined long to be memorable in the annals of the Province, and to be ever quoted as a precedent when strong measures are necessary. But comparatively few members were present. This is attributable to the state of real (but illicit) war in which the country finds itself, so many of the member holding commissions in the volunteer army, and nearly all of them sacrificing their legislative duties to the sterner and more dangerous ones of military necessity. The Ministry have, however, done good service to the country. On the retirement from the throne of Her Majesty's representative, the Commons returned to their own House, and a bill to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act was at once proposed by the Government. One member of the Opposition asked a couple of explanatory questions, and declared himself quite satisfied with the replies. The bill was then, on the spot, read a first, second, and third time, and declared carried without a dissentient voice. Then was brought forward a bill providing for instant trial of offenders in the shape of marauders under what is virtually martial law. This was carried, too, with even more rapidity, for not a single question was asked, and, of course, no vote taken. A space of twenty minutes sufficed to suspend the greatest protective act of liberty against tyranny that the ingenuity of true lovers of liberty has ever been able to frame. Yet all here are delighted at thus surrendering the most cherished privileges, and the Government and Parliament did but follow, not lead, the mind and wishes of the country. Within another half hour, the Upper House had accepted and passed both bills, the Governor-General had assented to them in the name of the Queen, and they had become the law of the land. Rapid legislation, and as beneficent as it was speedy. It will make short work of Fenians, foreign and domestic, if there are any of the latter. A long rope and a short shrift will assuredly be the fate of all taken, for no sentiment of misplaced mercy animates the population here. The only fault yet found with the Government lies in its not having at once made an example of some, if not of all, the marauders taken in arms at and near Ridgeway and Fort Erie. The people in Toronto tried, on Tuesday last, to lynch some half dozen of them at the nearest lamp-posts, and were only restrained by the armed intervention of the military. After to-day, it is decided, no quarter whatever shall be shown. The Fenians talk loudly about "Death or Victory;" they will now certainly have either one or the other if they persist in this murderous foray.

The American telegrams speak of the capture of a flag at the skirmish of Ridgeway by the Fenians. This is utterly untrue, as the Canadian companies took no flag into action, and never had one to take.

As the mail closes within an hour of the passage of the bills above-named, I have no time to-day to refer more fully to the subject of the vice-regal speech. I shall, however, do so to-morrow. In the meantime, I may say that the excitement consequent on the Fenian raid is subsiding, and that the action of the United States Government may be said to have brought the trouble to an early close.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Applications for the Release of Jeff. Davis on Bail—Chief-Justice Chase Declines to Act in the Matter—The Position of President Johnson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 10.

All the paragraphs afloat about an application being made and now pending before the President for the bail and parole of JEFF. DAVIS are without the slightest foundation in truth. The President would have nothing to do in the disposition of the matter of bail under the indictment. But the counsel of DAVIS have applied to Chief-Justice CHASE for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring the prisoner before the Court under the indictment found at Norfolk, and urge that bail be accepted and their client released from imprisonment until his case shall be called for trial in October. Judge CASE yesterday declined to issue the writ, and intimated that the offance charged in the indictment is not bailable. Attorney-Gen. SPEAD is of opinion that it is a bailable offense. The counsel then sought Judge UNDERWOOD for the purpose of obtaining the writ, but up to this time the decision of the Judge has not been made known, and it is not expected that he will issue the writ.

Messrs. GREELY, CLARK, SCHELL, and VANDERBILT are offered as surety on DAVIS bail bond. Some of these sureties are here. Mr. GREELY left for New-York to-night.

The President has been consulted, only to know whether Mr. DAVIS will be placed in the custody of the civil authorities at once, should either of the Judges be willing to issue the Habeas Corpus. The President is ready to hand DAVIS over at any moment the Judges will signify their willingness to take charge of the prisoner. Mr. JOHNSON will not permit any conflict as to the custody of DAVIS, but until the court is ready to take jurisdiction of the case under the indictment, DAVIS will be held as a prisoner of war.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 10.

It was rumored last night that JEFFERSON DAVIS had been, or was to be, bailed, but the report could not then be traced to a responsible source. To-day, however, it is repeated, and the names of HORACE GREELEY, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, and HORACE F. CLARKE, of New-York, and several others, are mentioned in that connection. It is certain that they are now in Washington, and that at least one of them has been in search of Judge UNDERWOOD, who arrived here several days ago; but it has not become publicly known whether the effort to find him has been successful. Judge UNDERWOOD is a District Judge of the Circuit presided over by Chief Justice CHASE, and hence it is said an appeal will be made to both to act concurrently in the matter of bail, and that five gentlemen are ready to bind themselves in the sum of $50,000 each for his appearance at the next term of the Court in Richmond.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is held as a prisoner of war, and not as a prisoner of State, as many have supposed. A writ of *habeas corpus*, if granted, would bring him under the control of the Court—in other words, release him altogether from present military custody. In this the Government would not interfere, as it would then be a purely judicial matter, leaving the Court to determine whether or not it would release the prisoner on bail without any interposition by, or consultation with, the President of the United States. It may be repeated that the President has nothing whatever to do with the question of bail, it being confined to those who are now here seeking to obtain that end.

Development of Mines in the Territories.

The following is a copy of a letter from J. ROSS BROWNE, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, in reference to the development of the mines in the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June, 6, 1866.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ult., and in replying have to say that, in my opinion, the development of the mines throughout the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains would be greatly promoted by the establishment of assay offices, as proposed in the bill for that purpose now pending before Congress. Doubtless the effect would be equally beneficial in the mineral regions east of that range; but having traveled extensively during the past three years through the districts bordering on the Pacific slope, I am better prepared to speak of their resources and necessities from practical experience.

It would not, I think, be judicious to designate the localities for these assay offices in an act of Congress. Several of the points mentioned in the bill, as reported, seem to have been selected without proper information as to the character of the country or the development of its mineral resources. Among these I need only mention the following:

1.—GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

There are rich mineral ledges in that vicinity, but they have not yet been worked to any considerable extent, owing to the discouraging condition of affairs existing between the Mormon and the Gentile population. The laws of the United States are inoperative there, and must continue so until the Government deems it expedient so enforce them. It would be useless, therefore, to establish an assay office at that point under existing circumstances.

2.—AUBREY AND TUCSON, ARIZONA.

The town of Aubrey, so called, is situated on the Colorado River, at the mouth of the Bill William's Fork, consists of a few mud hovels, now for the most part abandoned. No mining of any consequence is carried on in that vicinity, and no bullion is produced. A copper mining company has some interests there, but it is questionable whether they have yet discovered a true lode. Their present dep n'ence is chiefly upon croppings. Tucson is the centre of a rich mineral region, but some of the mines are in progress of development, and but little if any bullion is produced. The Cerro Colorado mines, south of Tucson, have been practically abandoned; and the mines of Santa Rita are not now worked. In short, the depredations of the Apaches have arrested nearly all the mining operations in the Territory. It may become expedient at some future time, to establish an assay office at Prescott, the capital, which is the centre of a rich mineral region, but even that part of the country is not now in progress of development.

There are other points mentioned in the bill, where Assay offices are really needed, and where they would be of great benefit to the miners, viz.:

1—AUSTIN, NEVADA.

This is one of the most prosperous mineral regions west of the Rocky Mountains. It now produces about $300,000 per month, and will probably produce double that amount next year. At least fifteen quartz mills are in active operation in that district. The neighboring districts of Yankee Blade, Smoky Valley, Bunker Hill, Ione, Turin River, &c., are all in prosperous condition, and yield more or less bullion, which finds its way into Austin as the central point of trade.

2—BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

The Territory of Idaho has already attracted a large mining population, and is justly regarded as one of the richest mineral countries yet discovered within our borders. An Assay office at this or some other convenient point, would greatly promote the development of the mines.

3—VIRGINIA CITY AND MONTANA.

The same may be said of this Territory. Here active operations are going on, and the mines are yielding abundantly.

I have thus hastily and in general terms referred to a few points suggested to me by a perusal of the bill. Much might be said on the subject, but I presume your time is limited, and I am not now prepared to go into details.

A great drawback to the miners' operating in remote frontier countries is the insecurity of the routes to the central points of trade. This is especially felt in Montana and Idaho. Within the past two years many cases of robbery and murder have occurred on the roads leading to Salt Lake City, and Oregon and California. If the miners could receive certificates of deposit for their bullion, payable at Portland or San Francisco, it would be a great convenience to them, as well as a source of protection.

Another advantage to be derived from the establishment of assay offices would be the prevention of fraud. No reliance can be placed upon the certificates of assay issued by many of the private assay offices. Indeed, they are made the basis of most of those gigantic swindles which have done so much within the past two years to discourage the investment of capital in mining operations. If purchasers could be assured of the true value of what they purchased, so far at least as correct assays could determine it, greater confidence would prevail.

In view of the fluctuations incident to the pursuit of mining, and the necessity of having the sacrifices at such points as experience may demonstrate to be the permanent centres of business and exportation, I am clearly of opinion that it would best accomplish the object desired to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to select the location and order the erection of the buildings, upon satisfactory data furnished him by the people of the respective States and Territories, when they shall have settled all local disputes among themselves and arrived at some equitable conclusion.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. ROSS BROWNE.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

The Coal Regions of Cape Breton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SYDNEY, C. B., Sunday, June 3, 1866.

My last letter having been devoted to the general aspects and importance of this country, I propose in this to refer to the coal regions and endeavor to show their vast importance, not only to the Cape Bretonians and Nova Scotians particularly, but to the people of this continent at large.

The French, during their possession of the island, were cognizant of the value of the country, even in this respect; but a century ago machinery for mining purposes was in a very rude condition, and the capital of the various European nationalities was spent more in developing the instruments by which human life could be destroyed, than in improving and stimulating production. I presume that it was as a reward for his proficiency in fighting and losing battles bis late Royal Highness the Duke of YORK was presented with the whole minerals of Nova Scotia—a gift which that illustrious gentleman valued more after it had in a measure appeased the wrath of his innumerable creditors. Be that as it may, it is an extraordinary circumstance that to His Royal Highness' impecuniosity, the unthinking generosity of the British Cabinet, and the urgency of the claims of the tribe of Levi, we owe the first organization for the raising of coal in Nova Scotia—the British Mining Association. Of this institution I would say that, having received a monopoly for a long term, they exercised their right to it with an intolerance almost incredible, even to the extent of imprisoning any person found in any portion of the province raising with the pick sufficient fuel to keep his hearth warm. Some ten years ago the late Mr. GEO. R. YOUNG, M. P. P. for Pictou, who, with his brother, present Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, had long agitated the abolition of the monopoly in the face of much obloquy, ascertained, while in London, that a new lease to the association was proposed and ready for signature. With a persistence worthy of the object in view, and after an infinity of trouble, he succeeded in getting the instrument destroyed, and now the British Mining Association is on terms similar to those enjoyed by other companies now at work.

Leaving Sydney for the Southern seaboard of the island, a ride of nine miles brings us to the works of the Association at Lingan, which embrace a considerable area of coal land, regarding the quality of the coal of which I could ascertain nothing very interesting. At a short distance from Lingan, at Bridgeport, the International Coal Company of New-York are busy digging. Their area embraces four square miles of peculiarly rich gas coal, and so immense is the value of the property, that an eminent geologist, resident in Philadelphia, declared that this one spot was sufficient nor only to enrich a province merely, but to make a kingdom wealthy. Engineers of eminence from Canada assert pretty much the same thing. The capital of the International Company is $1,000,000 in gold. Their works are very elaborate, and capable of turning out very large quantites of coal. They are, however, unfortunately in want of a good harbor, and it is in contemplation by them to construct a railway twelve miles in length to this port, which will involve considerable outlay, while it will, on the other hand, enhance very materially the value of their property.

Four miles from Bridgeport is Little Glace Bay. The coal company, which takes its name from the place, belongs to Boston and Halifax capitalists, who have had little cause to complain of their connection with it—the dividends having, as I understand, ranged as high as 45 per cent. My authority for this is pretty good; but as some people may try to deny the assertion, I may as well say the "profits" instead of "dividends." I believe there is a distinction, but little real difference. The shipping place of the Little Glace Bay Company is artificial, pretty safe, cost a considerable amount, requires dredging, and is inadequate. The quality of the coal is variously estimated, but the large sale it meets with proves somewhat to its advantage in establishing its goodness.

A very few miles from the last named Company is situated the Caledonia Mine of Big Glace Bay, owned in Boston. This is a new concern, and, under one of the most judicious managers in the island (Mr. HENRY POOLE,) promises to obtain a position second to none. The quality of the coal is admirable, and Mr. POOLE has wisely abstained from spoiling its reputation by shipping the mere crop coal. The quantity it would require a geologist to calculate; but that there are many millions of tons is unquestionable. Speaking of this Company, I may mention in the same connection their near neighbors, the Clyde Company, owned by the Messrs. CAMPBELL. Their area is one square mile, containing, at all events, one seam of eight feet; quality much the same as the Caledonia. Both Companies suffer from the same want of a good shipping port. I have seen the plans of the proposed harbor, estimated to cost $300,000, I think, each Company to pay half. Much will depend upon the practicability of making this endurable. Engineers and contractors are sanguine. I confess I am not, and would prefer joining the International Company in the Sydney Railway enterprise.

Cow Bay comes next, and first in point of location are the Block-house Mines (I mean, driving from Big Glace Bay, seven miles, the Block-house Company is the first that meets one.) Here Mr. R. BELLONI is at work with the push, energy and vim of a true American, tunneling the coal at a great rate, and setting an example to the whole mining community which they would do well to follow. If I am correctly informed, the Block-house and the International coal are precisely the same in all respects. *On dit* that the Manhattan Gas Company of New-York have contracted to take 80,000 tons of Mr. BELLONI's coal at $1 75 gold, free on board. Mr. BELLONI's wharf is a busy one—very exposed, and I would imagine has all it can do to hold its own against storms and sea. Let me say that this is the style of men the Island of Cape Breton wants essentially. Man with sufficient capital—enough to lay out, and courage enough to do it and to succeed.

Within rifle-shot range of the block-house wharves are those of the Gowrie City, owned by the Messrs. ARCHIBALD. Here is coal, the report on which by the gas engineers, is highly satisfactory. The area embraces two square miles, and the machinery is, in every respect, first rate—new. The quantity of coal supposed to be there consists of some millions of tons. The pit is quite close to the wharves, and nothing is wanted but a demand.

Five miles or so from Cow Bay is Mira Bay—a very handsome sheet of deep water, which is more open than either of the places before mentioned, separated from Mira Bay by a shingle bank of 200 to 300 feet in width—is a large deep lake, capable of anchoring several hundred vessels of various sizes; beside this lake is the property of the Mira Bay Coal Company, as yet in its infancy. The quality is equal to any in the island—the quantity about 14,000,000 tons, and the facilities for shipping superior to any in the Province. The capital is said to be $300,000 in gold. It is the most southerly coal property in Cape Breton, and is of easier access from the United States, &c., than any other.

Now, many of your readers are no doubt acquainted with the general facts which I have stated, although the details may be new to them. Here, then, within a few days' sail of New-York, is a country, a very few miles of the bleakest portion of the coast of which possesses thousands of millions of tons of coal, (an article in constant demand,) as yet in a comparatively unexplored state, holding resources in one little stretch of twenty miles sufficient to make nations wealthy, is yet ignored by capitalists, who doubt the sanity of any man who has the boldness to tell the truth about them, but *magna est veritas et prevalebit*. Let it be remembered that this letter merely refers to the small area of coal at present being worked on the south side of the island; that other minerals of great value are to be found in every direction as well as coal. These, however, are not being worked as yet to any appreciable extent. The Mining Association have very extensive works at Sydney Bar, and turn out immense quantities of coal, while, at Port Hood, 100 miles from Sydney, the Cape Breton Company, owned in Boston, is working away, and raising at least (as a beginning) 200 tons a day of excellent steam coal, and the impression is that in their fifteen miles of area that Company have one seam of cannel coal of great value. Mr. F. W. PELTON, of Boston, is the President, and he has exhibited a judgment and energy in the pursuit of his undertaking which will soon be amply rewarded. K. L. S.

Destructive Fire at Charleston, Mass.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 10.

A most destructive fire broke out shortly before 12 o'clock last night in the building on Main-street, in Charleston, used as a furniture manufactory, and as there was a lack of water from repairs being made in the pipes, all the buildings on the square on what is called the "Old Mill Property" were burned, rendering houseless 61 families, embracing some 500 persons, principally Irish. Several firemen were injured, but none serious. The loss is estimated at $30,000, which is supposed to be insured; but most of the poor occupants of the tenements lose all their furniture.

Collision and Loss of Life.

ALBANY, Sunday, June 10.

About 9 o'clock last evening, a yacht containing three young men, while on the way from Cozzens to Peekskill, collided with the steamer *Dean Richmond*, aboft the wheel, and was capsized. The steamer was stopped, and the pilot, JOHN BEAT, went to their assistance, and succeeded in rescuing two of them, one of whom was a son of JOHN C. FREMONT. The third, named MARVIN, from Pennsylvania, was drowned.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 9.

Cotton firm; sales 1,400 bales; Middlings, 35c. @36c.; receipts to-day, 302 bales. Bank sterling, 60.

The Mississippi Press Convention, at Jackson, have passed resolutions declaaing that the people accept the abitrament of arms in good faith; will support emancipation and elevate the freedmen, and indorse the President's policy of reconstruction. They say STEVENS, SUMNER & Co. are attempting to destroy the Constitution and establish despotic government.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT inactive and nominal. CORN dull and nominal at 68c. for No. 1 mixed. OATS, 47c. for No. 1 Chicago. Other grains inactive. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 23c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm—Wheat, 14½c.; Corn, 12½c.; Oats, 8c. to New-York, and Staves and Lumber, $2 62½ ₱ ton. CANAL EXPORTS to-day—485 bbls. Flour, 22,223 bushels Wheat, 140,430 bushels Corn, 160,915 bushels Oats, 17,911 bushels Barley.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The City Quiet—The Dram-Shops Closed—Brisk Business out of Town.

"Completely and effectually closed" is the language of the law, and throughout the Metropolitan District, excluding the Counties of Westchester and Richmond, the law was observed, yesterday, almost to the letter. Here and there a venturesome vender underfoot to sell "on the sly," but the police were not long in discovering the offender and putting him under arrest.

ON STATEN ISLAND,

many unlicensed dealers kept their shops open, and were unmolested in the sale of liquors of all kinds. The dealers whom the Excise Board has licensed did not open their doors. There was, however, no drunkenness and no occasion for arrest. Those Riverside, New-Brighton, and Clifton venders who have not applied for license expect their village trustees and justices to take the business of licensing out of the hands of the Metropolitan Board, and the venders who have taken out license, being already on the safe side, will look upon the contest with composure.

ARRESTS IN THE CITY.

The following-named persons were arraigned at the various Police Courts yesterday for alleged violations of the Excise Law: JOSEPH FLYNN, of No. 138 East Twenty-second-street; JOHN H. DEVENMAN, of No. 194 Delancey-street; GEORGE WERNER, of No. 85 Chrystie-street. The accused are accused of publicly exposing liquor for sale on Sunday. They were held in $300 bail respectively to answer.

IN BROOKLYN.

Only one violation of the Excise law was reported in the Eastern District yesterday, and one arrest for intoxication. JOHN WHITE, doing a liquor business in North Fifth-street, between Second and Third, was arrested by Officer TAGGART, of the Forth-fifth Precinct, upon complaint of BERNARD WOODS, of No. 144 North Fourth-street. The prisoner is to be arraigned before Justice DAILEY this morning. An inebriate was arrested on a charge of intoxication, and was questioned by the police as to where he obtained his liquor, but the only answer elicited was that he got it from a bottle. He was locked up. The temperance people are very active in bringing offenders to justice, in some instances offensively so. Yesterday afternoon a New-York gentleman called at the private residence of a liquor-dealer of his acquaintance for the purpose of seeing him on family matters, and when he left the place he was accosted by two or three zealots, and asked whether he had been in the saloon adjoining the residence. The gentleman deemed their inquiries impertinent and refused to answer them, when they claimed the right of smelling his breath, which was also resisted.

IN HOBOKEN.

Sunday passed off very quietly in Hoboken. About 16,000 persons, which is the lowest estimate, passed over the ferries, visiting the Elysian Fields, Weehawken and West Hoboken. Very few drunken persons were to be seen, intoxication being the exception and not the rule. But three arrests were made by the Hoboken police during the day.

IN JERSEY CITY.

In Jersey City the influx of visitors was hardly noticeable. Very few persons crossed the ferries, and all were quiet and orderly.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

The following arrests were reported by the police:

Pre.	Violations of Excise Law.	Intoxication.	Disorderly Conduct.	Pre.	Violations of Excise Law.	Intoxication.	Disorderly Conduct.
1	2	1	3	16	1	0	1
2	1	0	2	17	0	0	1
3	0	0	0	18	3	0	0
4	0	1	4	19	0	1	0
5	4	0	1	20	3	0	2
6	3	1	0	21	1	1	4
7	0	1	0	22	1	1	4
8	4	2	0	23	1	0	6
9	0	1	1	26	0	0	0
10	0	0	1	27	1	3	2
11	0	1	1	28	0	0	0
12	1	1	1	29	1	0	0
13	2	0	2	30	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	31	0	0	0
15	0	1	2	32	0	0	0
Total					29	20	25

Making the total number of arrests 75, including three for assault and battery, one for begging in the streets, and two for gambling.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but in his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. Removed to No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

I was Prejudiced—Am Now Satisfied.

Mr. E. O. CASTLE, of Rochester, N. Y., writes: I have used your machine several months, and being familiar with most of the first class machines, I unhesitatingly pronounce it the BEST Family Sewing Machine. In common with many others, I confess *I was prejudiced against it*, on account of its being a one thread machine, until I had thoroughly tested it. *I am now satisfied* that it is the simplest, least liable to get out of order, and easiest to work; that it runs the stillest, makes the *strongest seam*, and hems, fells, and cords better than any other machine.—(Letter to WILCOX & GIBBS S. M. Co., April 17, 1866.—*Advertisement.*

Purify the Blood.

—It is an established fact that a very large class of disorders can only be cured by such remedies as will enter into the blood, and circulate with it through every portion of the body, for by this means only can the remedy be brought into immediate contact with the disease. To obtain this desirable end, no preparation has ever been so uniformly successful as DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. Scrofula, King's Evil, Cancer and Cancerous Tumors, White Swellings, Enlargement of the Bones, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Old and Indolent Ulcers, Goitrous Swellings of the Throat, &c., are cured with a certainty which has astonished every beholder. It is, besides, one of the most pleasant artifices that can be taken into the stomach; operating as a tonic, it removes Dyspepsia and Nervous Affections, and imparts a glow of animation and health unequaled by anything in the whole *materia medica*. Sold by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

First in

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.
INSURANCE, BANK, MINING, PETROLEUM, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, GAS AND RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, OR ON ANY DAY REQUIRED AT THE EXCHANGE.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

GEORGE BUTLER
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Established in 1847.
Notes, drafts or accounts collected, and remittances for collections promptly made in sight exchange, on
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

KEOKUK BONDS:
The compromise settlement for the old discredited and illegal bonds of the City of Keokuk, will be made on and after June 20, 1866. All parties holding contracts with the undersigned for exchange into new bonds and stocks, or cash, will receive the same on presentation as above.
All bonds not represented in this compromise settlement except the "Wharf Bonds" will be strictly ignored by the City of Keokuk.
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway,
Special Agent, City of Keokuk.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on Monday, the 28th inst., the following Directors were unanimously elected:

JAMES W. OTIS,	JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
JOSIAH LANE,	OLIVER S. CARTER,
RICH. M. BLATCHFORD,	WILLIAM BARTON,
CALEB SWAN,	OLIVER H. SHEPARD
THOMAS W. GALE,	JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
DANIEL B. FEARING,	SIDNEY BROOKS,
CHARLES WILLIAMS,	HENRY PARISH,
WM. WHITERIGHT,	JOHN BRYAN,
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE,	EDWARD H. R. LYMAN,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,	HENRY G. RICE.
ACTON CIVILL,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously re-elected President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to issue $2,600,000 of the bonds or obligations of the Company, (convertible into stock,) and dispose of them to the stockholders at the rate of 20 per cent. of the par value of the same. The bonds will be apportioned to those stockholders pro rata who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books on the 8th day of May next.
The payment of the 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds must be made at the office of the Company by the 12th day of June next, at which date the bonds will be ready for delivery.
The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and reopened on the 12th of June next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M. and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.
All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
G. W. STANTON, Jr.,
BLAKELY WILSON, } Committee.
JOHN ELLIOTT.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:
Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)
Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 22, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17, 1866.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 14th day of June, 1866.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY AND NEWTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, COR. OF FRONT AND DOCK STS., BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 7, 1866.
IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION OF the Board of Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Front-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Business of the greatest importance requires the punctual attendance of every stockholder in person or by proxy.
J. M. PHELPS, President.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election of thirteen Directors of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, in the village of Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open for one hour.
H. C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
TROY, N. Y., May 25, 1866.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 29, 1866.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the first Monday of July, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 2d to the 16th day inclusive of July, 1866.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of June prox.
JOHN KERR, President.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1866.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1866.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 393 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1866. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums to suit. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. [illegible] over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

LIPPMANN & ELLERY.
BANKERS, NO. 29 BROAD-ST.,
Members of New-York Stock Exchange,
DEALERS IN

EXPRESS

AND

TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

All the various issues bought and sold, and cash advances made.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	105¾	106	June, 7-30	102⅜	102½
Coupon, '81	109¾	110	July, 7-30	102⅜	102⅝
5-20 Regist'd, '62	102¼	102½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	102⅜	102½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112½
5-20 Coupon, '64	102¼	102½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111½	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	102¼	102⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110½	110¾
10-40 Registered	96	96¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109⅜	109½
10-40 Coupon	96	96¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108¼
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾
Gold	139⅝	139¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106¼
August, 7-30	102¼	102⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105½	105¾

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HENRY CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be
ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE
on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.
U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

UNION TRUST COM'Y

OF NEW-YORK.
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
CAPITAL.......................$1,000,000
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.
THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.
IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

A. A. LOW,	DAVID DOWS,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
W. R. TRAVERS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE F. CLARK,	DANIEL DEVLIN,
J. B. JOHNSTON,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. M. WATERBURY,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
FREEMAN CLARKE,	E. B. WESLEY,
AMASA J. PARKER,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JAMES M. McLEAN,
DANIEL C. HOWELL,	ELISHA RIGGS,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	JAMES FORSYTH,
JOHN MAGEE,	J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. F. RUSSELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE SEVEN and three-tenths (7 3-10) coupons, payable June 15, inst., will now be received for examination.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travelers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, June 4, 1866.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NORTH CAROLINA BONDS AND COUPONS.—I am prepared, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 10, 1866, known as the "Funding Act," to deliver bonds of this State of the denomination of $1,000 in exchange for past due bonds and coupons of bonds of the State issued under acts passed prior to May 20, 1861.
The $500 and $100 bonds are promised by the engraver in a short while.
The new bonds are six per cent. untaxables, dated Jan. 1, 1866, running thirty-four years, with semi-annual coupons, payable, as is also the principal when due, at the National Bank of the Republic in New-York.
Applicants must pay in the proper securities or in currency the value of the bonds to date of payment, including interest from July 1, 1866, the law requiring they should be sold at par.
Coupons or past due bonds may be forwarded for exchange directly to me, (at the risk of the holder,) and bonds will be returned in exchange, provided some party is authorized to sign receipts on my books.
For example, if a holder forwards his securities by express, let him authorize the Express Company to receive and receipt for the bonds.
Where coupons are payable in New-York the bonds from which they are cut need not be forwarded, but only out the coupons.
The same rule applies to coupons payable at Raleigh during the war, of the Western Railroad and the Western North Carolina Railroad, as I can identify them with the bonds.
Coupons of bonds issued to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, July 1, 1862, must be forwarded to this office with the bonds for identification.
Past due coupons, including those of date of April, 1866, will be funded now—the July and October 1866 coupons when due.
Bonds past due bear interest from maturity, which interest is fundable. Bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, indorsed by the State, stand on the same footing as State bonds.
Holders of registered bonds must forward a receipt for the interest due to last regular day of payment.
The minor details of the exchange will be arranged by correspondence.
KEMP P. BATTLE, Public Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.
NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:
Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.
Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.
In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.
Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 9, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, held this day, a Dividend of One per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company was declared payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 18th inst., inclusive.
J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Schuylkill Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock.
J. A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

TEXAS GOLD-MINING OFFICE, NO. 155 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 9.—Annual meeting for the election of Directors, June 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY, ROOM NO. 28, NO. 30 BROAD-ST.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. in cash will be paid to the shareholders of this Company, on the 20th of June next. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th till the 20th of June, inclusive. By order of the Trustees.
W. J. PEASE, jr., Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

FOR SALE—AN OFFICE PARTITION, WITH windows and doors. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
At their salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
Hanover-square,
By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF MOBILE COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the salesroom of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1866.
The offers received under the advertisement of May 3 being considered less than the real value of the material, were not accepted, and SEALED PROPOSALS are again invited until THURSDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:
18,000 feet 1½-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½-inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2-inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3-inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4-inch Hickory.
39,000 feet 1½-inch Ash.
74,000 feet 2-inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3-inch Ash.
90,000 feet 4-inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5-inch Ash.
3,500 feet ¾-inch Pine.
34,800 feet ⅞-inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1-inch Pine.
25,600 feet ⅝-inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1-inch Poplar.
The attention of wagon and carriage-makers is called to this sale, as the above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned lumber, suitable for manufacturing purposes. It can be seen by applying to Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.
Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.
Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid and prior to the delivery of the lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.
Proposals should be signed by the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, plainly indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF VESSELS.
The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.
This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Dated JUNE 5, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CORN.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.
There will be sold at public auction, in and near this city, under the direction of Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, about 20,000 bushels of Corn in sacks, at the following-named points:
At 6th-st. wharf, 10,000 bushels.
At Giesboro Depot, 10,000 bushels.
The grain will be sold in lots of 500 bushels, with the privilege of the purchaser taking any amount up to 5,000 bushels.
The sale will commence at 6th-st. wharf at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the completion of the sale of the amount at that point it will be continued at Giesboro Depot.
A Government boat will be in readiness at 6th-st. wharf to ferry persons who wish to attend the sale to Giesboro and back.
The grain must be removed within ten days from date of sale.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on
WEDNESDAY, June 13,
At — o'clock, at No. 28 Macdougal-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
The property of a family leaving for Europe.
PARLOR—Brussels carpet, carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson figured medallion brocatelle, rosewood etagere, rosewood Turkish easy chair, elegant lace window curtains, gilt chandeliers and gas fixtures, gilt frame oil paintings and engravings, window shades, carved rosewood marble-top centre-tables, rosewood marble-top etagere.
BEDROOMS—Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany secretary book-case, rosewood marble-top dressing-bureau, carved rosewood bedstead, plain mattresses, bolsters, pillows, bed linen, blankets, counterpanes, rosewood bedsteads, black-walnut marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, black-walnut hall stands, hall chairs, Brussels carpet, oil-cloth, &c.
DINING-ROOM—White dinner, breakfast and tea sets, crockery, glassware, china, &c., black-walnut extension table, black-walnut marble-top sideboard, oak cane-seat chairs, cane-seat rocker, maroon cloth tablecover, plated ware, viz.: Forks, tea and table dessert spoons, forks and knives, cake baskets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on TUESDAY, June 12, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors West of Broadway:
Cargo in part of the pirate *Shenandoah*, by order of J. C. Deroy, Esq., United States Dispatch Agent, among many other articles are the following: Japanese goods, sounding harpoon machine, telescopes, bags, shot and bullets, compasses, sulphate de quinine, druggists scales and weights, 24 pieces of gray cloth, bales (36 pairs) blankets, Kentucky jeans, 29 pairs army shoes, 1,500 lbs. plug tobacco, lot white and black shoemaker's thread, large lot flags, of various nations, signal, &c., quicksilver, 73 muskets, 20 revolvers, 34 holsters, 79 swords, 24 bayonets, blunderbusses, &c., brass gun-sights and gun apparatus, 7 chests tea, about 51 cases tobacco, &c.

E. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable lot with the buildings thereon known as No. 134 Greene-st., New-York City, 239 feet 2 inches north of Prince-st.; size 25x100. Also, the valuable lot on the southeasterly side of Columbia-street, 25 feet 6 inches southwesterly from the southerly corner of Columbia and Middagh sts., 25.3x100. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.:
CHOICE OLD WINES.
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, AT 11 O'CLOCK.
EXECUTOR'S SALE of choice OLD MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT and CLARET WINES, Rum, Gin, Whisky, &c., being the stock of the late Mr. AUGUSTUS FLEMING. Catalogues are ready.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE THREE-fourths interest of the late James Smiley in the propeller *Blanche Paige*, her tackle and apparel; will be sold at auction on MONDAY, June 18, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at Allison's ship-yard, North Point, Jersey City, by order. MARY JANE SMILEY, Executrix.
CHARLES W. ATTWELL.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 11, AT 11½ o'clock, at Pier No. 9 East River:
FRESH MESSINA ORANGES AND LEMONS.
2,880 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo bark *Marco Polo* from Messina.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 10 Bond-st., the household furniture of the late Gen. Augustus Fleming, comprising the usual variety. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF KNAPP & SNIFFEN.—We the undersigned ALFRED KNAPP and JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN, General Partners, NATHANIEL WHITMAN and STEPHEN R. LESHER, Special Partners, in and composing the Limited Partnership of KNAPP & SNIFFEN, which was duly organized and carried on as a limited Partnership under the laws of the State of New-York, and under and pursuant to a certificate, bearing date March 15, 1865, and duly filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1865, do, upon mutual consent and agreement, hereby give notice, certify and declare, that the said Partnership will be dissolved on the twentieth day of June, 1866, and that the above notice was also duly filed and recorded in said office on the 19th day of May, 1866.
ALFRED KNAPP, }
JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN, } General Partners.
NATHANIEL WHITMAN, }
STEPHEN R. LESHER, } Special Partners.
Dated MAY 19, 1866.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Take notice that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers hereto and carried on in the City of New-York under the firm name of BUTLER & PITKIN will be dissolved on the first day of July next.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 30, 1866.
EDWIN T. BUTLER, }
GEO. D. PITKIN, } General Partners.
J. F. COLE, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866.
DISSOLUTION — THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of ARKENBURGH & BRYAN, as Tobacco Merchants, at Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
R. H. ARKENBURGH.
JOHN BRYAN.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.
(Signed) WASHINGTON MANLEY,
FRED. A. MAYHEW,
GEO. MANLEY, Special.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 17th inst.
May 19, 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

MEETINGS.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the Room No. 76 Varick-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Essay on *Words*. Ladies and gentlemen invited to attend.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LADIES.

SMILLIE & CO.,

HAVING SECURED THE RIGHT FOR THE SALE
OF THE

ANGELE OR
SEAMLESS KID GLOVES,

FROM THE MANUFACTURER, ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT, IN ALL THE MOST CHOICE AND SEASONABLE COLORS.

RIDING AND SEASIDE GLOVES.

SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

LLAMA POINTS, $20, $25, $30, $40, $50, $60, $70, $80, $100.
SILK BASQUINES, $20, $25, $30, $40, $50, $60.
SILK CIRCULARS from $30 to $100.
CLOTH JACKET BASQUINES AND COATS, $18, $20, $25.
SMILLIE & CO.
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM RECENT AUCTIONS,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES,
BLACK SILKS, SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS.
6-4 DELAINES AND TAMISE CLOTHS.
3-4, 6-4 and 8-4 GRENADINES AND IRON BAREGES.
8-4 SPANISH AND BUSHIRE CRAPES.
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
QUEENS CLOTH AND SUMMER CLOTH, &c., $5 per dress.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS $1 PER YARD, WORTH $1 50.
CHECKS, STRIPED, SILVER AND IRON GRAY GOODS for TRAVELING.
BLACK ALPACAS, ALL GRADES, DECIDED BARGAINS.
STRIPED AND FIGURED MOZAMBIQUES, 31c. per yard.
COLORED and CRAPE CLOTH TWO YARDS wide.
THIBET AND SUMMER SHAWLS, UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
A CHOICE SELECTION of BONNETS and MANTILLAS.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND
SHIRTINGS,
SUMMER BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS.
ALSO,

MOSQUITO CANOPIES,

BARS, LACE NETTINGS,
TARLATANS, &C.
CHINTZES, DIMITIES, JACQUARDS.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
THE LARGEST
AND MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GAYNOR,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

NEW FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS
JUST RECEIVED
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

ELEGANT SHAPE SKIRTS
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

ELEGANT SHAPE MISSES' CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article.
Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

WINDOW SHADES,

FOR
STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS,
PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

TABLE DAMASK.
IN BROWN LOOM AND WHITE BARNSLEY, SPOT AND DAMASK NAPKINS, DOYLIES, &c.
A fine assortment of all kinds of
BATH TOWELS,
HUCK, DIAPER AND FRINGED TOWELS,
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING,
PILLOW CASE LINEN AND COTTON,
SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES on hand and made to order. MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, ALLENDALE, MANCHESTER and ALHAMBRA QUILTS.
BLANKETS, white and colored, from the finest made to the most common.
BEST HAIR, HUSK AND STRAW MATTRESSES.
IRON FURNITURE.
WASH-STANDS, UMBRELLA-STANDS,
HAT-STANDS, PIANO and STORE STOOLS, BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES, GARDEN-CHAIRS, SETTEES, VASES, &c.
Particular attention given to the manufacturing of iron bedsteads for public and private institutions.
All goods warranted as represented.
Just received, a large lot of prime live geese feathers by the bag, much less than market prices.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will make, on MONDAY, June 11, large additions to their popular stocks of DRESS GOODS, viz.:
4-4 PRINTED JACONETS, fast colors, only
25 cents per yard.
4-4 PRINTED CALICO, fast colors, only
25 cents per yard.
PLAID AND RAYE POIL DE CHEVRE AND MOZAMBIQUES, only
25 cents per yard;
have been sold at forty cents.
Broadway and 10th-st.

FANCY FLANNEL BATHING DRESSES,
At $6 and Upward.
SUMMER BALMORAL SKIRTS,
of Paris and New-York make,
At $3 and Upward.
GREATLY BELOW FORMER PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CHILDREN'S SUITS
IN MERINO, POPLIN AND MARSEILLES
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway and 10th-st.

RICH DRESS SILKS.
PLAIN AND CLUNY STRIPED, THE LATEST Paris Novelties.
Sample Dresses only received.
The Rich Dress Goods and Mourning Stocks largely replenished.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
offer at retail
CLOTH BASQUES at $5 and $10.
SILK BASQUES AND SACKS at $12 and $15,
THE LAST OF THE PARCEL.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

GREAT SALE OF CLOAKS.
SILK BASQUES,
SILK SACQUES,
SILK CIRCULARS,
from $12 up to $60.
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth,
No. 214 Bowery, between Spring and Prince.

SPECIAL SALE OF BLACK SILKS.
BLACK SILK for BASQUES..........$1 25
BLACK SILK without lustre..........1 75
BLACK SILK CORDED..........2 50
BLACK SILK, yard and half wide..........6 50
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth,
No. 214 Bowery, between Spring and Prince sts.

FAMILY MOURNING ORDERS
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AT
REDUCED PRICES,
HATS, MANTLES,
SHAWLS, VAILS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, &C.,
and a very large stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
M. & A. MYERS' Mourning-Store, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FANS. FANS. FANS.
A large variety, from 25 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.
N. B.—Travelers' Tourists, all sizes, cheap.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c.—Immense reduction in the price of carpets. Crossley's Tapestry Brussels, $1 75; domestic tapestry, $1 60; all wool ingrain, 70c.; three-ply, $1 50; extra superfine, all wool, $1 and $1 25; cotton chain, 40c.; mattings, 35c.; oil-cloth, 50c. to $1 per square yard. All goods warranted as represented. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st., corner 8th-av.
P. S.—I have the largest general assortment of furniture in the City. Parlor and bedroom suits, &c. All goods warranted.

DRY GOODS

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
is now opening almost daily, upon the arrival of steamers from
LONDON AND PARIS,
GAUZE MERINO
UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS.
GAUZE SILK
UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS,
FANCY AND PLAIN
LISLE THREAD HOSE
AND HALF-HOSE,
RICH EMBROIDERED
PARIS
SHIRT FRONTS
ELEGANT FANCY
FRENCH SHIRTINGS,
FANCY TIES,
STOCKS, SCARFS,
BUFF,
WHITE
AND MODE
LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
DOG,
CAPE AND KID
PROMENADE GLOVES,
&c., &c., &c.,
The above goods have all been put in store at a low gold premium, and will be sold at low prices.
NO. 637 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK
OF
RICH PRINTED ORGANDIES,
JACONETS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED LAWNS, &c., &c.,
(All Paris Printing,)
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON.
ALSO,
PLAIN,
FIGURED AND
SATIN STRIPED
GAZE DE SOIES,
GRENADINES,
GAZE CHAMBRAIS,
GRENADINE BAREGES,
BAREGES, &c.
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

RICH ORGANDIE ROBES
AT RETAIL.
PARIS PRINTING,
CONTAINING 18 YARDS EACH,
$6 THE ROBE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

RETAIL
MANTILLA AND CLOAK
DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, JUNE 11,
(PREPARATORY TO TAKING THEIR HALF-YEARLY INVENTORY,)
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
OF
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
SASQUINES,
ENGLISH JACKETS,
CIRCULARS,
OPERA, CARRIAGE AND THEATRE
GARMENTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF MATERIAL,
AND THE
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
IMPORTED THIS SEASON,
AND PRONOUNCED
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY, STYLE,
TRIMMINGS AND GENERAL FINISH,
TO ANY OTHER HOUSE
IN THE CITY.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
Will offer on MONDAY and following days,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Purchased at great sacrifice at auction and from importers during the past few days.
PLAID and STRIPED LENOS, at 18c. and 20c., cost nearly double.
FANCY POPLINS at 25c. per yard. Cost more in gold.
ROUBAIX POPLINS at 2s. 6d. per yard. Cost to import 50c.
NEW MOZAMBIQUES at 2s. 6d. per yard. Cost to import 50c.
WHITE GROUND POPLINS only 37½c. Cost nearly 70c.
BUFF GROUND CRETONNE POPLINS at 50c. Worth 85c.
RICH BROCHE AND CHENE POPLINS at 55c., 60c. and 75c.
BLACK GROUND BROCHE GRENADINES at 55c. Worth 85c.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS in great variety of styles.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS in great variety of styles.
We call SPECIAL ATTENTION to our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. We believe no other retail house in the City has a larger variety and as cheap goods as we have just at present.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
FROM AUCTION AT LOWER PRICES,
notwithstanding the advance in Gold:
RICH GRO' GRAIN SILKS, all widths, for Basques.
HEAVY GRO' DE PARIS SILKS, all widths, for Basques.
LYONS AND PARIS TAFFETAS, the most celebrated brands for Ladies' Dresses, warranted not to crack.
Also,
Plain Dress Silks, all colors, at $1 25, $1 50 to $2 50.
Black and White Check Silks for Suits and Dresses, all prices.
Rich Plaid and Striped Silks at $1, $1 25, $1 37, $1 50.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

LACE SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.
We shall offer this week
a large stock of
FRENCH PUSHER and LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, POINTS, BOURNOIS AND ROTONDES,
purchased at auction on last Friday very much less than the gold cost to import.
REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS as low as $8 75, worth $15.
FRENCH LACE POINTS, new styles, as low as $5 50, worth $10.
REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS at $8, worth $15.
VERY RICH LLAMA AND PUSHER SHAWLS, from $12 to $20.
Ladies will find it to their interest to examine these goods.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS AND FANCY articles.
AU BON MARCHE.
Nos. 135 and 137 Rue du Bac, corner of Rue de Sèvres.
Ladies visiting Paris, should, before effecting their purchases elsewhere, visit this establishment; they will find an immense assortment of every NOVELTY of the finest quality and real cheapness.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE LARGEST and cheapest assortment in the City. Well-fitting corsets, $1 25 and $1 50; fine hand-made, $1 75, worth $3 50. All the new styles in skirts for ladies and misses. Also, edgings, frillings, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, &c. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, (east side,) near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
Heavy advance in MUSLINS,
BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 14c. 16c. and 18c. a yard.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTA GOODS, ONLY 35c.
Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 5c. to 8c. on every yard.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS.
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. to 15c. ON FLANNELS.
AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.
N. B.—Country readers should preserve this as a guide to cheap goods when they visit this City.
FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT RETAIL.
GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS,
MERINO, LINEN, MUSLIN and JEAN DRAWERS,
KID, SILK AND LISLE GLOVES,
SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER of the best materials at the shortest notice, at the
SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
No. 41 Fulton-st., corner Pearl-st.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bonnet Silks, Colored Crapes, Crepe Lesses, Donna Marias, Maline and Millinery Laces, cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Trimmings for Dresses and Cloaks, Buttons, with an endless variety of Cloak and other Ornaments, and Straw Trimmings.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Entrance to this department, Nos. 309 Grand and 66 Allen sts., fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Imported Feathers and Flowers. New assortment today.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Another reduction in Bonnet Ribbons this week.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
Our new WHOLESALE ROOMS will be ready for business to-day.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Last week's purchases ready.
Kid Gloves at 44c., 55c., 75c. and $1 the pair. Cheapest offered these four years. Examine Thread Gloves; bargains. Lines of children's and ladies' Hosiery, cheap. Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; large size, 20c., 25c., 31c., 38c. 44c. and 56c.; old-fashioned bargains.
Cheap needle-worked Edgings; worthy inspection.
Large lot Linen Sets, 62½c. each; sold everywhere at $1.
Cheapest Silk Mitts in the City. Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, at any price.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 477 BROADWAY,
Have made a general reduction in prices of
FINE LACES, PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS,
BANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
We also announce that we offer
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO LADIES
who may be in want of
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, MORNING ROBES,
UNDER GARMENTS, INFANTS' WARDROBES,
CHILDREN'S OUTFITS, MARSEILLES CLOAKS,
BOYS' CLOTH AND MARSEILLES SUITS,
INFANTS' CAPS, &C.

MILLINERY.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—THE ENTIRE stock of millinery and straw goods now in store will be sold at a great reduction for 30 days, at
SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF BANKS.
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.
Notice is hereby given, that, under the provisions of Chapter 761, Laws of 1866, being an act entitled "An Act authorizing the taxation of Stockholders of Banks and the surplus funds of Savings Banks," the shareholders of Banks and Banking Associations in the City and County of New-York have been assessed, for the year 1866, on the value of their shares of stock therein.
The Assessment Rolls are now prepared, and will remain open till the 30th day of June, 1866, for the correction of errors.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners
J. W. BROWN, } of Taxes and
J. W. ALLEN. } Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For setting curb and gutter stone in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.
Second—For paving with square blocks Thirty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
Third—For paving with stone blocks Front-street, from Wall-street to Maiden-lane.
Fourth—For building sewer in First-avenue, from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street, to sewer in Fiftieth-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street to ninety feet west of Avenue A.
Fifth—For building sewer in First-avenue from Sixth to Seventh streets.
Sixth—For building sewer in West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.
Seventh—For paving Thirty-fifth-street with trap block, between First and Second avenues.
Eighth—For laying cross-walk in Twelfth-street, four hundred feet west of Sixth-avenue.
Ninth—For fencing vacant lots in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—On the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth streets.
Second—All the lots on both sides of Thirty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
Third—All the lots on both sides of Front-street to the extent of half the block from eighty feet south of Wall-street to Fletcher-street.
Fourth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from half the block below Fiftieth-street to Fifty-second-street; also all the lots on the north side of Fiftieth-street, and on both sides of Fifty-first-street, and on the south side of Fifty-second-street, from one hundred and twenty-five feet west of the First-avenue to the East River; also all the lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to one hundred and twenty-five feet west of said avenue.
Fifth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixth to Seventh streets.
Sixth—All the lots on both sides of West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.
Seventh—All lots on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, to the extent of half the block from First to Second avenue.
Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, between Sixth and seventh avenues.
Ninth—All those four lots on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and joining the Church of St. Gabriel on the west.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1866.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, (3D, 5TH, 6TH AND 8TH WARDS,) NO. 168 LEONARD-ST., May 31, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the provision of section 19 of act June 30, 1864, as amended March 3, 1865, that the lists and enumerations of the annual taxes assessed in this district, will remain open at this office for the space of ten days from the date hereof, for the purpose of inspection by parties concerned; and that for five days immediately thereafter, to wit: From the 10th to the 15th day of June, I will hear appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, returned in the annual list.
All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid are required to be made in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK,
Assessor Fourth District New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street; running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue; and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN CITY OR COUNtry by two experienced servants, who thoroughly understand their duties and are willing to do them; one as good, thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, or as cook and assist in washing; the other as first-class waitress and chambermaid; have most excellent references. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, to do general housework; has a girl 10 years old, who can do light work when from school; the advertiser has no cousins, and only claims friendship to her own purse and industry, therefore a good home is what is needed. Call at No. 438 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, and is also willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; can give the best of reference of three years from her last place. Call at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as seamstress; can assist at dressmaking; would assist in chamberwork; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 135 13th-st., two doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT WOman, a situation in the country to do housework, where she can have her little son, aged 2½ years, with her; she will take small wages. Call at No. 69 6th-av., basement.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has good reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced child's nurse; she is also capable of taking care of an infant, and can give the best reference of four years from her last place. Call at No. 2[illegible] 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.; call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in chamberwork if required; can produce unexceptionable City reference; would prefer the country for the Summer. Call or address No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers; houseworkers, young girls, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 324 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands her business; country preferred; has good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation to take care of grown children, and teach them the first rudiments of their education, or as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair. Can be seen at No. 112 West 6th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED WOman, as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to the Eastern or Western States; best of reference given. Call at No. 328 West 28th-st., up stairs, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND pastry cook, who understands French cooking, and can bone and lard, a situation with a family going to the country for the Summer, or in a Summer house. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, WHO is a good seamstress and can take charge of an infant from its birth, or of grown children, or an invalid lady, a situation in the City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT ORPHAN GIRL OF 14, a situation as nurse and do light chamberwork or wait on a lady; reads and writes; wages $1. Call at No. 122 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN A situation to care children; is a good plain sewer, or will assist in chamberwork; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry by a well-recommended, willing and obliging woman; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer. Please call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches, pastry and all kinds of desserts; the best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., back room, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid or waitress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 9 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business; would prefer a City place if suited. Call at or address No. 84 West 20th-st., for two days, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse or seamstress; no objections to traveling in the country. Call for two days at No. 8 Stryker's Court, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch Protestant girl as first-class waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 3 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse or to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

MRS. BUCHANAN, WHO ARRIVED last week from the country.—Please to call immediately. Good news from your friend, Mrs. Richards, No. 403 Greenwich-st.

A LADY CAN RECOMMEND AN EXPERIENCED woman as child's nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 89 East 17th-st., between 2 and 5 o'clock this afternoon, Monday, June 11.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, boarding-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants of all nations, Protestants or Catholics, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses; has no objection to the country; has the very best of City references; can be seen with his present employer. Apply at James C. Nichol's livery stable, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A SITUATION BY a single steady, industrious man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening and milking, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is willing to be useful; 14 years of the best City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN of steady, industrious habits, and who is not afraid of work, a situation as farmer; has been brought up to farming; understands the care of horses, &c.; well recommended; wages moderate. Apply or address a note to FARMER, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION IN the country for a first-class man; is a good, careful driver, and understands his business thoroughly; was in his last place five years, and is now out of employment in consequence of the family having left for Europe. Address Box No. 1,182 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farmhands, clerks, porters, waiters and servants; factories, cotton-mills, brick-yards, &c., supplied with help of every description, at the large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; also female help.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN a situation as coachman; understands his business; is a good and careful driver; is not afraid of work; can work in a garden. Address W. D., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man in a private family; has ten years' experience in this City; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; can give the best of reference as to capacity. Address H. E., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and a careful driver; has the best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR to take care of fast horses, by a man of great experience in this City; has the very best of recommendations. Call or address J. D., at Trainor's saddlery warehouse, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener; willing to make himself useful and work for moderate wages; has good references. Call or address ROBERT, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN family, in the City or country; the man can tend horses, garden and farm work; the wife can do all kinds of housework. Can be seen at No. 486 Broome-st., near Wooster-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man; is a good careful driver; no objection to the country; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen at No. 48 Prince-st.

WANTED—A BUTLER'S SITUATION IN A private family by a first-class man, age 31 and single; has City references. Address or call for HENRY, No. 113 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, either City or country; willing to make himself useful; will furnish the very best of references. Address M. N., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman; no objection to the country; satisfactory reference given. Call from 10 to 3 P. M. at No. 258 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or gardener; understands both; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as waiter in a private family; is a first-class servant; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN A situation as coachman or coachman's assistant; will make himself generally useful; good references. Address, for two days, A., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener of long experience; best of reference if required. Address J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.
$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED—A BOY 15 OR 20 YEARS OLD, WHO writes fair hand, smart and willing to work at anything; one who lives with his parents preferred. Address in own handwriting Box No. 1,490 Post-office, stating wages wanted and references.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH OR GERMAN woman as seamstress; plain sewing only; no objection to one lately arrived. Apply this day at the large employment office No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR THE OFFICE work and general charge of a custom laundry. Address, in own hand, LAUNDRY, Station A.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

LIFE AGENT WANTED—TO ORGANIZE Pennsylvania for a first-class old-established New-York Life Company; an efficient agent who understands the business will be liberally treated. Address Box No. 971 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,400	(Crass.
SCOTLAND	3,868	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,317	Grogan.
ERIN	3,710	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,972	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)
GERMANY	3,160	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN.....WEDNESDAY, June 13
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 51 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$122 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not pe accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 18
LAFAYETTE.....LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
JOHN G. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 56 Broadway.

THE NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, EVERY THURSDAY:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....14th June.
WESTERNER (ATLANTIC), M. SUDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,800 horse power.. 28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and MERRIMACK, H. VAN TUYL, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. H. FOSTER, Commander, 3,600 tons, 1,600 horse power.....19th July.
Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES, respectively—
Cowes, May 9, 24; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12, 26; October 3, 17; November 1, 26; December 5, 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $82 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $200; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $70.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, August 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.....Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE STEAMSHIP EDINBURGH, OF the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, for Queenstown, to land passengers only, on WEDNESDAY, June 13. Rates of passage: First cabin, $90; steerage, $30, currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
EDINBURGH.....WEDNESDAY.....June 13
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....June 16
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....June 30
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....July 7
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$120 | Steerage.....$35
First Cabin to London.....125 | Steerage to London.....40
First Cabin to Paris.....135 | Steerage to Paris.....50
Rates of passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $80; steerage, $30.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, R. J. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 13th instant.
A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 12 till o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.
None but passengers can be taken on board.
The SCOTIA will sail June 27.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
MARATHON.....WEDNESDAY, June 13.
MALTA.....WEDNESDAY, June 20.
PALMYRA.....WEDNESDAY, June 27.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, June 16.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry or Queenstown: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
Will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
EAGLE follows June 20.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, at noon, on
SATURDAY, May 26, and SATURDAY, June 16.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.....THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. R. LOCKWOOD.
MONERA.....Capt. C. P. MARSHALL.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 26 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, JAMES ADGER & CO., GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. SAYER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage.....$20
The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship
GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLARTON.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. HAYNOR, No. 24 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On WEDNESDAY, June 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA NICARAGUA,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch on the 20th of June, the steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, with passengers and freight, giving through bills of lading by connecting steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO JULY 13.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NORTHERN LIGHT will sail on MONDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock noon, to connect with steamer. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The fast and favorite steamships
GEORGIA, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 16.
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails June 23.
FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CHANGE OF PIER.
FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA., (Old Dominion and North State Line,) from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
The splendid A No. 1 steamship
CAHAWBA,
S. F. LEWIS, Commander,
is loading as above, and will sail SATURDAY, June 9, at 4 P. M. Fine stateroom accommodations. Freight at low rates. Goods for interior forwarded promptly. Agents at Richmond, BRIDGEFORD & MYERS.
Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 154 Maiden-lane.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every FRIDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 26 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
The new and first class Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. R. GAGER, will leave Pier 9, N. R., foot Canal-st., To-DAY, for freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 88 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows June 23d.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NORES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 4th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Spring Lake, Squankum, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
5 P. M. From Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Barnegat, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and to Camden.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 3:20 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Night Mail and Express at 3:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.
N.B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
9 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. BABB, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:20 A. M., for Sprout and way stations.
3:30 P. M., for Sprout and way stations.
4:30 P. M., for Greenport and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY, until further notice, commencing June 3, leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:20 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:15, 4:30, and 6:20 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

CROSSETT'S GROVE.—THE ELEGANT SALOON steamboat CHICOPEE, and the HENRY SMITH, also the favorite barges ANNA and WM. ROBERTS, to charter, with other boats, barges and groves, such as desired. Office No. 220 West-st., near Barrow.
HENRY B. CROSSETT.

TO CHARTER.—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMODious steamer CHICOPEE, with charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 262 West-st., New-York.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, 12,288 patients can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 224 Broadway, corner 25th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until June 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Envelopes required for the official uses of Postmasters at first and second class offices, during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1866. The estimated number of Envelopes that will be required is as follows:
Class 1.—750,000 Envelopes for Circulars, 5¼ by 3 inches.
Class 2.—1,800,000 Envelopes, 5¼ by 3¼ inches.
Class 3.—620,000 Envelopes, 6½ by 3½ inches.
Class 4.—400,000 Envelopes, 9 by 4 inches.
Class 5.—200,000 Envelopes, 10½ by 4½ inches.
Class 6.—300,000 Envelopes, 8 by 4½ inches.
An ordinary quality of buff paper will answer for the Envelopes of Class 1. Those of Class 6 are to be made of Manilla paper, of firm and even texture, and the others of buff or cream-colored paper, of approved quality.
All the envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the lap of each envelope, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard boxes, each to contain 250 envelopes, the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation through the mails. When a quantity not less than 3,000 envelopes is required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes, and, in either case, proper labels of direction must be placed upon the boxes by the contractor, as directed by an agent of this Department.
The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters, and be delivered either at the New-York Post-office or at the Stamp and Envelope Agency in New-York, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing and transportation.
Bids are also invited for furnishing 4,000,000 envelopes or less, to be used in covering dead letters returned to writers, to be thoroughly made of a good quality of Manilla paper, well gummed, 8 3-10 by 3½ inches. The envelopes must have such printing upon them as may be directed by the Postmasters of Dead Letter Offices, viz: New-York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; or they may be ordered direct from this Department.
Bidders will be expected to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply, and no bid will be considered unless offered by manufacturers of envelopes, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.
The price bid, and the quality of samples submitted, will both be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.
Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.
The bid must be endorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Postmaster-General.
W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON BUOYS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 25, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 22d day of June next, for the construction of iron buoys, with accessories complete, except chains, as follows:
Lot 1. Ten (10) first-class can buoys.
Lot 2. Ten (10) first-class nun buoys.
Lot 3. Thirty (30) second-class can buoys.
Lot 4. Fifty (50) second-class nun buoys.
Lot 5. Seventy-five (75) third-class can buoys.
Lot 6. Seventy-five (75) third-class nun buoys.
Drawings and specifications of the buoys and accessories, (hinges, ballast bolts, eyes and shackles) may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Lighthouse Board.
The buoys, &c., are to be constructed subject to inspection and approval of an agent of the Board, as follows: One-half of each lot within ninety days from the date of contract, and the balance within sixty days thereafter, subject to a forfeiture at the rate of ten per centum on the gross sum for every day's delay after the times hereinafter specified for delivery.
The buoys, &c., are to be delivered as required at some convenient point for shipment between Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston or Portland.
Bids from actual makers only will be considered, and parties contracting will be required to do the work at their own place of business, and not sub-let or assign to others.
No bid will be considered for less than one lot as specified above.
All bids must be accompanied by responsible guarantees, that in case of acceptance the person or persons making the bid will enter into the necessary contract.
The Board reserves the right to reject all bids.
The bids indorsed "Proposals for Buoys," should be addressed to the undersigned, and forwarded, under cover, to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.
Bidders may, at their option, be present at the opening of the bids on the day and at the hour named.
By order of the Lighthouse Board.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.
The Managers of the National Asylum for Discharged Volunteer Soldiers, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums, the location of each of which must be either in the State in one of the Loyal States, contain at least two hundred acres of land, and be in a healthy location and easy of access by railroad or steamboat. It must be the purpose of the Managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad that may secure it.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows June 23d.

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WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

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W. BABB, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

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THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

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HENRY B. CROSSETT.

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DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, 12,288 patients can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 224 Broadway, corner 25th-st.

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AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston Harbor—Palmetto Trees—The Freedmen—Statement of a Sea Island Planter—The Islands—Beaufort—Speculating Philanthropists—Freedmen's Savings Bank—Extra Session of the Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Monday, June 4, 1866.

Leaving Charleston by water at night during the full of the moon, enables the traveler to witness a most picturesque scene. The calm placid surface of the bay, dotted here and there with bright lights hanging at the mastheads of vessels in the harbor, Fort Ripley, Fort Pinckney, the immense earthworks on James and Sullivan's Islands, and that great pile of earth, iron and stone, historic Sumter, all combine to form one of the most magnificent pictures ever dreamed of by painter or artist. The palmetto trees on Sullivan's Island loom up against the horizon like so many giant sentinels, and the heaps of sand baptized with the blood of American soldiers, Wagner and Gregg, on Morris Island, stand forth in bold relief. As the vessel glides swiftly past all of these historic spots reminiscences of the war fill the mind and render the sight still more impressive. Recollections of the attack on Sumter, the hoisting of the Palmetto flag, and the great struggle with its peaceful end, force themselves upon you almost unwittingly.

Why South Carolina should be called the "Palmetto State" is a query to me, for, except on the Sea Islands, and occasionally on the main coast, there are but few palmetto trees, and they are growing scarcer every year. A stranger, judging from all that has been said on the subject, expects to find large groves in the State, but is disappointed. There are two or three fine specimens in the City of Charleston which are preserved carefully. As an ornamental tree, they are only valuable on account of their rarity, for they have no beauty about them, resembling, as they do, an overgrown toadstool. The timber of the palmetto has peculiar qualities which make it of great value for piles and in the construction of wharves, or anything else where the wood is laid in the water, as it never rots.

The trip from Charleston to Beaufort affords excellent opportunities for seeing something of the Sea Islands, and as the boats are always more or less crowded with planters and cotton speculators, good chances of obtaining information from reliable sources abound. I have already given you statements relative to Edisto and the other islands included in "Sherman's Grant," but the following report by Mr. JAMES HOPKINSON, originally intended for Gen. STEEDMAN's commission, will be read with interest. Mr. HOPKINSON is the gentleman referred to in a previous letter as having nine plantations under his control, and is one of the most successful planters in this vicinity. His statements, therefore, are of more than ordinary value:

"I came to Charleston some time in February with the intention of proceeding to the Islands to make arrangements for contracting with the freedmen on the several plantations I am interested in, being seven, and situated on Edisto, John's Island and Wadmalaw. At the time it was not safe for any of the old proprietors to visit their places, unless accompanied by a guard, with one exception. No contract at that time had been effected with the freedmen on any of those islands. I requested Major-Gen. Scott that when he visited the islands to allow me to accompany him and see if some arrangement could not be effected. He very kindly acceded to my request, and early in March we went to Edisto. I visited my plantations, but could not succeed in getting any of them to contract. I then desired him to go personally and act as a mediator between myself and the Freedmen, and by offering a liberal contract see if something could not be done (to save the use of strong measures) that would make it equally beneficial to the proprietor and the Freedmen. He did so, and succeeded in making contracts on all of my Edisto places. Through his instrumentality other places did the same, and I believe, with few exceptions, every plantation on the above islands is working under contract, and the proprietors can go and come with perfect safety. So far the Freedmen have been working as well as could be expected under the new mode, novel alike to the proprietor and to themselves. The harvesting of the crop alone will test the experiment."

On the islands in the vicinity of Beaufort a different state of affairs exists. The plantations on them were abandoned early in the war by the owners, and the freedmen have been working them more or less ever since. In some cases they have succeeded admirably, and a few of them have already become comparatively independent, but the majority are no better off now than when they commenced. The improvident character of the freedmen led them to spend as fast as they earned, and the result is that they have been obliged to begin anew every year. They had extravagant notions about planting, and imitated the example of their former masters. Among other foolish ventures they raised $20,000,by subscriptions ranging from $15 to $100 each, and bought a steamboat, giving a mortgage on the vessel to secure the payment of another $10,000. The idea of owning steamboat stock was seductive to the minds of these simple people, so they formed an organization, which they styled the "Star Spangled Banner Association," and made the purchase. The boat is now beached on St. John's Island, and the $10,000 mortgage will soon be foreclosed. They will, therefore, lose what to them is a large amount of money.

Beaufort is nearly Yankeeized, one-half of the present residents hailing from Massachusetts and other New-England States. Previous to the war it was one of the most exclusive and aristocratic seaside resorts in the South. The Sea Island planters owned Summer residences within its limits, and would not allow the erection of a hotel. Strangers, therefore, were excluded from enjoying its many beauties and comforts. It is now noted for its immense number of donkey carts, bank ponies, small negroes and pretty Yankee schoolmarms, to say nothing about the sand and concomitant insects known as fleas. Many of the Northerners are leaving now, some going home to stay permanently, and others to remain during the Summer. The first thing that attracts attention on approaching the wharf is the large number of darkey children, as well as full grown darkey adults. I infer, from what I have seen, that one-third of the colored population spend their time on the docks continually. Some of the boys and girls exhibited evidence of schooling by spelling the names of consignees on the express and freight packages. They were all anxious to carry baggage and do small jobs, charging exhorbitantly therefor, but did not evince any desire to go to work permanently. There is no doubt that the freedmen here are somewhat demoralized. They have had among them, during the war, a large number of philanthropic speculators, who, while they made money out of them, instilled foolish ideas of antagonism toward their old masters. They call the native whites "rebels," and speak of them as their "enemies," and use all the pet phrases common with their money-making white friends from the North.

No one will pretend to deny the fact that there are honest philanthropists in the South laboring for the benefit of the freedmen; but from what I have seen and heard, I am always half inclined to put a man down as a rascal who is engaged in aiding them. It is certainly a very suspicious circumstance, that many of the Massachusetts "friends," who came down here several years ago almost penniless, are now going back with plenty of money. The truth of the matter is that the freedmen have been plundered by land sharks from the North, disguised as friends, who are now leaving them to the tender mercies of the master they have taught them to hate. The female schoolteachers, sent down here by benevolent associations, are about the only true philanthropists that I find, and they are often used by outsiders as mediators between them and the money of the blacks. It may seem strange to some that the blacks are now so poor when they have in many instances worked hard and faithfully during the past few years, but it is easily accounted for when it is known that their friends have grown rich. Instead of economy, they have been taught to be extravagant, for it only needed an example in order to develop astounding wasteful abilities. Their tastes for bright collars, sweatmeats, jewelry, buggy-riding, and "fast things" generally, have proved a perfect mine to the false men in whom they trusted.

Under the prudent management of an exceptional philanthropist, whose name I am sorry to have forgotten, the freedmen at Beaufort have organized a savings bank, in which they have about $200,000 deposited. How it was that they succeeded in keeping so large an amount in their own possession is a perfect wonder, and the "good Samaritan" who assisted them is deserving of great credit for his extraordinary honesty. This money, it seems, however, is owned by a few only, and therefore is of no benefit to the masses, who still remain in deepest poverty.

It is stated on what is deemed reliable authority that Gov. ORR will soon assemble the Legislature in extra session, for the purpose of changing the laws of the State so that they shall conform more fully with the requirements of recent Congressional enactments. In a previous letter from this State I referred to the fact that many of the first laws here were dissatisfied with existing laws, particularly with the Freedmen's Code. If the Legislature is called together, it will probably be amended in a liberal manner, although any proposition to that end will meet with serious opposition. The Civil Rights Law is denounced in strong terms here, and if the Governor or any one else recommends a change of laws, in order to prevent conflict with its provisions, he will have hard work to accomplish his object. E. P. B.

GEORGIA.

Discomforts of Traveling—Appearance of the Country and Prospects of the Crops—Condition of the Colored Population.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BAINBRIDGE, DECATUR COUNTY, Ga., Monday, June 4, 1866.

In a conveyance called "a stage," and which for dirt, discomfort and tortoise-excelling slowness exceeds anything of the kind I was ever condemned to travel in, I reached this little town of about 2,000 inhabitants, the capital of the extreme southwestern county of Georgia. Its chief importance consists in its being the head of navigation of the Flint River, or Thronateeoka, which unites with the Chattahoochee a few miles south of this, and thenceforward to the Gulf is known as the Apalachicola.

Were I a tourist, in search of the picturesque, or on the lookout for adventure, I should immediately take up my bag and walk, for walk I would rather than again submit to the torture of the two-horse stage. But I am only an observer of "the crop," an investigator of the working of the great social and economical problem of free negro labor, and for the nonce entirely devoted to things material and prosaic in their nature, and there is nothing here to divert my attention.

From Newton, Baker Co., whence I last wrote, I came to a place in this county called Blowing Cave, which is owned by Mr. DANIEL BARROW, and is one of the finest and best cultivated plantations I have seen since I commenced my tour of observation. There are eighty hands employed in the culture, and there are close on four hundred acres planted in cotton, with the due proportion of corn, peas and sugar. All the crop was as clean as a well tilled garden, the fences in good repair, the stock in good care, the cotton blooming, and the corn commencing to tassel beautifully. Unless something unforeseen occurs, a yield of two hundred and fifty bales, of 450 lbs. each, is confidently expected from this place.

The hands are all "family negroes," that is, the former slaves of the proprietor, who were born and reared on the plantation. They are now surrounded by their families and friends, and are living in the houses they have known from infancy. The men work as diligently as they ever did, from sunrise to sunset, and their general conduct is said to be as blameless as could be expected from the same number of laborers of any race or color. Their rations are the same as those I have already described, and their clothing ample, although the texture of the fabrics of which the jackets and pants are made would compare unfavorably with those employed by the *artistes* of Broadway. The shoes are good, but clearly not of French extraction, and the head-gear of males and females bears no resemblance to the costly monstrocities which fashionable hatters and milliners now impose on a suffering public. They all seemed cheerful, looked forward with very pleasurable anticipations to the realization of their share of the crop, and seemed much flattered when I told them that they had their ground cleaner than any I had seen. I spent some time in the fields while the hands were at work. I watched the foreman and managers and laborers in the performance of their several duties, and I can assure you those who have such torrents of tears to shed over the crushing daily toil, in a broiling sun, of the poor African, and the heartless brutality of their taskmasters, must reserve their briny showers for some other place than this, or any which I have visited recently. Northern operatives in factories are compelled to work harder than any negroes on the plantations to which I refer; and the exactions of Northern superintendents of labor, in regard to the continuity and quality of work, are far more severe than any I have seen here.

Now, it must not be supposed that my visit was expected, and that things were "fixed" after due rehearsal of all the parts, so as to make an impression for publication. In the first place, my visit was without notice of any kind. Like Paul Pry, I just "dropped in" and hoped "I didn't intrude." And in the next place nobody had the remotest idea that I intended to write or publish anything connected with the plantation. It was a visit of the "family-dinner" order, without any preparation, and I saw men and things as they are from Monday morning to Saturday night.

For the last fifteen or sixteen days, I have been in the midst of Africans, where the population is frequently a hundred negroes to one white, and in some cases double and treble that difference. I have lived and moved among them, talked to them freely wherever I went, and heard them talk to each other when they did not believe there were any "white folks round." During my life I have traveled a good deal, and "in strange lands have made myself no stranger," and I can assure you with perfect sincerity, that I have never seen a peasant population anywhere, so generally "well-off" as the freedmen in this section of Georgia, who work on the plantations. They take no heed what they shall eat, nor what they shall drink, nor for their bodies wherewith they shall be clothed. All that is provided for them by their employer, of good quality and in abundance. What European peasant, what Northern laborer can say the same? Go into the noisome tenement-houses of your large cities, and see the ragged, half-starved men, women and children, and you will find the answer. In case of sickness a competent medical man visits the freedmen and gives him the best medicines. It is true, under the free labor system he forfeits wages during sickness. But he is well tended, carefully nursed, and supplied with everything needed for his recovery. Visit the hospitals and see whether Northern laborers are as well provided in case of sickness or accident. At the end of the year each full hand will probably receive a bale of cotton, or say $125 for his year's labor, in addition to food, clothes and doctor's bills. Where does a Northern or European laborer of the same class do as well or earn as much?

No honest man, who tells the truth, after personal observation, can say otherwise than that the mass of the negro population of the South is mentally the lowest order of the human creation to be found anywhere. Whether this intellectual incapacity is or is not the result of a condition of Slavery, I do not pretend to decide or even to discuss. But the fact is so. Most negroes have imitative smartness in a greater or less degree. Some are shrewd, nearly all are cunning, but with very rare exceptions I have never seen any whose reasoning faculties were not inferior to those of the least intellectual white man who was *compos mentis*. They are the most sensual race in existence. They have less foresight and thrift than white children of ten years old. Their religion consists exclusively in demonstrative forms. Some of their religious ceremonies reminded me of the howling dervishes of Turkey, The moral restraints—honesty, truth, and the obligations of man to his fellow—they acknowledge, but rarely observe where they can escape detection. But they are kind-hearted, gentle, obedient, dependent and timid—easily controlled, but as easily imposed upon—all ignorant as the mules they drive.

Apart from the desire to "punish rebels," make them "reap what they have sown," and generally turn this country into a hell on earth, are the people I have described above fit for the suffrage? Suppose the right to give them the elective franchise in Georgia to be as clear as the absence of any such power is admitted, would it be wise or politic to place such a people in the possession of the highest attributes of Government? How will the destruction of the South benefit the North? Are the fancied means of retaining political supremacy to be sought at the sacrifice of every other consideration? There are no people who have a deeper interest in the peace and prosperity of this section than the manufacturers of the North. This is their garden and orchard, upon the luxuriance and steady yield of which their comfort depends. Let it be made a Hayti or a Jamaica, and what becomes of its fertility? The Sea Islands which have been Jamaicaized for the last four years ought to have taught a lesson as to the consequences of African supremacy. Now, this is the happiest and most prosperous agricultural community I ever saw. Let the Radicals have their way and it will be the most wretched and most unfortunate.

QUONDAM.

Business Prospects—Savannah Police—The Civil Courts and the Freedmen—Lenient Cases—Political Sentiment—An Insult to the Flag.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, June 5, 1866.

Savannah, appropriately named the Forest City, and one of the most attractive places in the South, is evidently rapidly recovering from the stagnation caused by the war. The wharves are lined with steamers, and the streets are filled with busy people, and the hotels are crowded. Unlike Richmond, Columbia and Charleston, it escaped the scourge of fire, and is now ready to resume its *ante bellum* commercial relations. The Savannah River, the shores of which abound with cotton and rice plantations, will soon be cleared of obstructions, and is already used nearly as much as before the war. During the past fortnight a large fleet of Dutch vessels have been loading with soft pitch-pine, and other foreign crafts have taken out valuable cargoes of cotton, &c. Two lines of steamers connect Savannah with New-York, and they are doing a thriving business. The retail merchants complain that "times are dull;" but the warehouses on the docks are filled with cotton, hay, and other products. Commercially speaking, Savannah is undoubtedly far ahead of the other Atlantic Cities of the South in the contest for restoration, and she deserves to be, as her business men seem to be energetic and liberal. Evidence of this is found in the construction of new wharfs and other improvements, including the building of a "shell road."

On entering the city the attention of the stranger is attracted by the uniform of the Police, which is made of gray cloth, with Georgia buttons, and forcibly brings to remembrance that of the rebel army. In Richmond and Newbern the Police are uniformed in blue, with caps, clubs and everything else in the style of the New-York M. Ps. In Charleston they wear blue blouses, with the Palmetto button. These facts may, to some minds, possess significance, and on mentioning it to the Mayor yesterday, he quietly told me that Savannah had merely adopted the Central Park uniform. The policemen themselves are certainly the most intelligent and respectable looking body of the kind that I have yet seen in the South, They are all Ex-Confederate soldiers, the majority being natives of the State, and obtaining their positions through recommendations of their old regimental officers. It is only necessary to see these in order to feel assured that no Memphis riot could possibly occur here. Ex-rebel Gen. BOB ANDERSON is chief, and undoubtedly preserves excellent discipline in his charge. I am told that a few months since it was quite dangerous to walk the streets at night, but now it is perfectly safe, and the utmost quiet pervades the city at all hours.

The Freedmen's Code, or rather the civil and criminal code—for there is but one—of Georgia is beyond doubt the most liberal of any of the Southern States. It is in exact accord with the Civil Rights Act, and as it was passed before that measure was presented in Congress, the Legislature of this State is entitled to great credit for its generosity. Under the workings of the Code and the President's Peace Proclamation all cases, both civil and criminal, in which either white or colored persons are interested, are now adjudicated by the civil courts. In Savannah there is no ground for complaint on the part of the freedmen, and some of them tell me that they are better satisfied now than ever before. In the Mayor's Court yesterday I witnessed the trial of several cases, where freedmen were sworn as witnesses against whites, and *vice versa*. There seemed to be but little, if any, prejudice exhibited by the members of the Court, although the lawyers succeeded in puzzling the black witnesses, as they would an ignorant white man under the same circumstances. A more forcible comment on the changes resulting from emancipation could not be found than the scene which struck my eyes as I entered the Court-room. A tall, slim, one-armed ex-Confed. stood at the entrance in gray Police uniform, with a constable's baton in his hand, while inside of the railing white and colored men, women and children were seated, waiting to be called to the witness stand. An old negro, almost bent double with age, was the prisoner, and he was provided with good counsel. The testimony of both colors was taken and recorded with impartiality, and the proceedings were conducted as if the freedmen had always been privileged to be there. Here was master and mistress, on the same footing before the bar of justice as their former slaves. Truly the war has wrought great changes.

The criminal law of Georgia punishes horse stealing with hanging, and it is a fact worthy of record that the first man found guilty under its provisions was a freedman in Effingham County, who was afterward recommended to the mercy of the authorities. He obtained it and was merely punished by being fined. As an instance or leniency in the treatment of the freedmen by the civil authorities in this State, this case will afford gratification to those who wish to trust the whites of the South with the care of the blacks.

Although my stay here has been very short, I have had opportunities of conversing with representative men of all classes, and am happy to be able to state that the political feeling of the community has left a favorable impression on my mind. This condition of feeling undoubtedly results from the influence of liberal and conservative men in the State, like ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. The influence of Mr. STEPHENS is almost unbounded, and he is using it with judgment and moderation. I do not find exhibitions of love and regard for Confederate men and things so frequent here as in other places, and yet there is no cringing and sycophantic adoration for the Government. The people seem to be inclined to Micawberize the situation, and are evidently waiting for the result of the reconstruction muddle with great patience. One gentleman expressed the opinion that the principles of free government had been forgotten in Washington, but not more so than they were by the Confederacy. From this and other remarks I learned that considerable despondency prevails, although the recent indications of the President's strength and influence over his Cabinet has had a brightening effect. One gentleman with whom I conversed, very properly put the situation in about the following words:

"The war was a lawsuit. The North and South, or the South and the Government, settled the suit, with cannons, infantry and cavalry for Judge. The decision was rendered against the South. If the South had not been in earnest, and had not thought she was right, she would have gone to law; and like anybody else while she submits to the decision of the suit, she still thinks she was right, and you can't blow that opinion out of her. She is going to obey the law as well as you Northerners will; but she'll still keep up a devil of a thinking."

A more forcible allegory than the above is hard to imagine. In a letter from Virginia I used the same simile as expressing my own opinion regarding the sentiments of the people there, and, judging from what I have seen, I think it is justly applicable here. It is useless to try to persuade men who have fought for what seemed to them sound principles that they were wrong, and we would not be inclined to believe them if they should say so. It can hardly be expected of the people here that in a few short months they should lay aside all remembrances of years, and break ties which held them fast to opinions during a bloody war. All things considered, however, the progress which has been made in this direction is satisfactory. As evidence in proof of this statement, several different persons, in talking about Northern matters with me, yesterday, denounced in strongest terms the Copperheads, who, they said, were true only to themselves and their love for office, and the New-York *News* and other newspapers North and South of like ilk. They thought that the *News* was dishonest and merely pandered to Southern prejudices for mercenary reason. They were willing to bury the past, and were very severe on the extremists of both sections of the country.

A party of hotheaded young bloods have got themselves into trouble here by insulting the Stars and Stripes. As near as I can learn, the facts are that while on board of a pleasure vessel, *en route* to a picnic, they got about half drunk, tore down the flag, cut it up in pieces, and after other disgraceful demonstrations, threw it overboard. They have been arrested by the military authorities, and will probably be punished. I have heard the act denounced by quite a number of prominent citizens, and it seems to be the prevailing opinion that they should be punished. Several feminines, however, have been heard to applaud the perpetrators, from which I infer that the women here, as everywhere else in the South, are still unsubdued. E. P. B.

FLORIDA.

The City of Fernandina—Trouble Between the Whites and Blacks—Conduct of Northern Men—Promise of the Cotton Crop—Education.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Friday, June 1, 1866.

Fernandina is situated on Amelia Island, and is naturally one of the most charming places upon the Southern Atlantic coast. With the exception of an occasional warm westerly wind, the island is kept cool from the effects of a vigorous breeze from old ocean, and there are felt less the effects of excessive heat and the accompanying discomforts than are experienced in the City of New-York during the hot season. On this, the first day of Summer, I find the thermometer making but eighty, with a delightfully cool and bracing wind from the southeast.

There is a terrible state of feeling in this city between the whites and blacks, and between the original owners of property here and the new-comers, or those who have bought property at the direct tax sales. In all of my late travels South I have seen no such exclusiveness or bitter feeling. And, from all I can learn, a large number of the Northern men are the most to blame. I shall not pretend to give you a detailed sketch of the state of society in this letter, for fear of making errors. Suffice it to say that there is a line drawn, and you must be either clear on one side or the other. These Northern men who have been sent out here to buy property at the direct tax sales (which, by the way, are the most shocking medley of fraud and rascality ever practiced upon our Government) have got up a secret society, have armed the negroes, and threatened to resist the law, &c., &c. They hold meetings at which they denounce the President and Gen. FOSTER (commanding Florida) as traitors. The secret of all this is that at fraudulent sales they have bought property at about five per cent. its assessed value, and are determined to hold on to it. For pastime they engage in writing to Northern newspapers, and to Senators and members of Congress, stereotyped falsehoods, in which they represent the entire Southern people as disloyal and the like. All those who are born and brought up here, and all of those Northern men who support or favor the Administration, according these "Gideonites," as they are called, come under the head of disloyal. A Mr. FRIEND, of Ohio, who was in the Federal army; a Mr. FUNSTAN, a merchant from Dey-street, New-York, and a Mr. BARST, another New-York merchant; Judge STICKNEY, one of the Tax Commissioners; Marshal MAGRUDER, and some others who happen to support the policy of the President as inaugurated by the lamented Mr. LINCOLN, are denounced as Copperheads and traitors. Of course, the entire portion of the Southern people—good, bad, and indifferent, loyal and disloyal—are denounced by these valorous sutlers' clerks as traitors *par excellence*. It is no uncommon thing for ladies to be insulted by some of this gang, who are not associated with hardly at all by the few Federal and ex-Federal officers who are stationed or who are residing here. Col. HOFFMAN, formerly on Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS' Staff, is building a saw-mill here, and so is Col. GOREAUD, formerly on Gen. FOSTER'S Staff. These two gentlemen keep a marked distance from the "Gideonites,"

On the other hand, with but few exceptions, the Southern people are doing very well, and, as far as I could perceive, are strictly loyal. I am occasionally pained with some very indiscreet acts on the part of the people, one of which occurred here a day or two ago, in which a Captain of a steamboat had some trouble with a revenue officer. I have heard so many stories about the affair that it is impossible for me to conclude with satisfaction what really did take place. I know one thing—that Mr. DURYEE, brother of the former well-known Colonel of the National Guard New-York, and the revenue officer, above alluded to, is a very fine young gentleman. From what I have heard of Capt. TUCKER, I think he is inclined to conduct himself very well as a general thing. He is the most popular Captain that comes into this port, but has been ill-treated upon several occasions, and not long since was grossly outraged by an officer of a revenue cutter. Believing that all revenue officers were "down on him," as he expresses it, he ordered young DURYEE off his boat. The thing has produced a great deal of excitement here, and I therefore give you the following statement of the case as made by Mr. DURYEE himself:

FERNANDINDA Fla., May 31, 1866.

Mr. BENJ. C. TRUMAN—*Sir*:—At your request, very respectfully I make the following statement in relation to Capt. JAMES TUCKER, of the steamer *Sylvan Shore*.

On or about the 21st day of February, 1866, Capt. TUCKER entered this port with the steamer *Sylvan Shore*. In violation of the revenue law, Capt. TUCKER landed passengers and freight, without first obtaining a permit and entering his vessel at the Custom-house. Still, in violation of the law and under cover of the nigh , he, said TUCKER, cleared from this port for Palatka, Florida. On his return trip, and while the steamer was lying at the wharf, I boarded said steamer, and nouified the Captain that he had violated the revenue law, and that he was subject to a fine of $50; whereupon he commenced cursing and damning the Custom-house and its officers. I then demanded his ship's papers; he told me he did not have any papers with him; they, the papers, were at Savannah. I then told him he was liable to a fine of $1 per ton for sailing without papers. After cursing awhile, he concluded that he would regularly enter and clear the Custom-house.

On or about the 9th day of May, 1866, he again showed an utter contempt for the Custom-house and the Treasury regnulation, by not properly attending to and taking the "oath of master on entering coastwise."

Again, on the morning of the 23d of May, 1866, while the steamer was lying at the wharf, I boarded said steamer in the discharge of my duty. While doing so, I was seizen by the coat-collar by Capt. TUCKER, he, said TUCKER, demanding what business I had on board his vessel; I told him I was a Revenue officer and in the discharge of my duties, whereupon I was subject to threats and curses most vile, and ordered off said steamer by Capt. TUCKER. With difficulty and with the assistance of bystanders I was released from him.

This statement, although not given in full detail, will give you an idea of the disregard and contempt Capt. JAMES TUCKER has for the United States revenue laws.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
WILLIAM B. C. DURYEE,
Deputy Collector and Inspector of Customs.

Since writing the above I have learned that the civil authorities arrested Mr. TUCKER, tried him and found him not guilty. Dr. PAINE, of this place, testified that Capt. TUCKER asked Mr. DURYEE if he had any official business with him, and he answered no, whereupon TUCKER ordered him off his boat, and upon his declining to go he collared him and attempted to put him off. There's one thing very certain, all such things, even if they are not maliciously magnified, injure the Southern portion of this community very much.

Gentlemen from various parts of the State all agree in stating that the cotton crop looks promising and that the freedmen are doing first-rate. The great howl of the sore-heads just now is that the cotton crop will be of no account owing to the spurious condition of the seed. I have no doubt but here and there, all over the South, poor seed was planted; but I think it will be safe, on the whole, to treat this new howl as a second edition of sore-headedness.

A great many Northern people have settled in this State since the war, all of whom, as far as my information goes, with the exception of a certain few in this place, seem contented and agreeable. I took the ground last Winter that this was a fine country to emigrate to, and I do not think I am disappointed.

I received a kind invitation to visit one of the academies for colored children from Mr. A. E. KINNE, Superintendent of Colored Schools for the State of Florida, this morning, and at once accepted it. To those who do not and will not believe that the negro can be advanced, I wish to say a few words: I witnessed the performance of one of the best classes in geography I have ever seen. Reading and spelling classes, I thought would compare favorably with those I have seen in our schools for white children. Mathematics and grammar classes were not up to our white school standard. I saw a little black fellow, who had not been to school but seven days, who knew his alphabet. The scholars were very attentive to their studies, and were as a general thing well-behaved. On the whole the colored schools are a great success in this State. The conduct of some of the teachers of these colored schools, however, is reprehensible—but I will speak of this hereafter.

Nearly all the schools of this State were established under the auspices of the American Freedmen's and Union Commission, located at No. 76 John-street, New-York. There are more than a dozen of these schools in this State, most of which are located at Tallahassee, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Lake City, Gainesville, Palatka, and in this city; there are also a few schools on plantations, many of which are assisted in a marked manner by colored people.

In this city there are two schools of some three year's standing, numbering, in the extreme, 250 pupils, with five teachers. There is also in this city an asylum for orphans, and at present has some fifty inmates, gathered from the depths of want and degradation, and clothed, fed and sent to school. There have been others taken charge of and cared for, who have been provided with homes, and yet others whose friends and relatives having been separated from them from almost the time of their birth up, have been restored, and in many cases partly educated.

There are twenty-five teachers in this State, most of whom are ladies of talent and experience in teaching, who have left the North for the sole purpose of educating this class of children. Nearly three thousand children, through the instrumentality of these ladies, have been taught to read and write, and have learned something of the elements of other branches of schooling. As I remarked above, a great many of these children have shown remarkable intellectual capacity in acquiring knowledge, while all have made such progress as to cheer their friends and challenge the admiration and surprise of those who have opposed this commendable work.

Where the schools are properly constructed, and the teachers are upright and pursue a Christian course, they meet with no opposition from Southern people. In fact, the intelligent class of Southerners are, so far as my information extends, heartily in favor of it. I cannot believe that the colored people will be persecuted so long as they behave themselves, and are law-abiding and courteous. Indeed, I know they will not. In this connection I notice that the late unfortunate riot in Memphis is a sweet morsel for the "nigger-on-the-brain" phalanx. Whether the colored people were to blame or not matters little to the Wendell Phillips style of thinking school, and to those who take advantage of every such occasion to crush to death the Southern people. These unpatriotic and inhumane specimens of men seem to forget that in the City of Providence, a number of years ago, Northern people shot down scores of negroes in the streets, and burned up an entire colored neighborhood; that later, in the City of Philadelphia, black men were shot down in the streets, and colored schools and churches were consigned to flames by Northern men; that less than three years ago unoffending colored men were hung to lamp-posts in the City of New-York, and their houses burned, by Northern men. Let us think of these things before we damn into everlasting and infamous eternity the entire Southern race on account of the riot in Memphis; especially when its true history reveals the fact that it was partly (if not wholly) gotten up, and partly carried on, by colored men. My only hope now is, that the honest masses at the North may soon discover who are the real friends of the colored man.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

QUARANTINE.

The Feeling on Staten Island—The Police—Mass Meeting on Tuesday.

Everywhere on Staten Island, yesterday, and particularly in the dram-shops, which were in full blast, the burden of conversation was the new Quarantine. The verdict against the use of any part of the island for quarantine purposes was unanimous; but concerning the means which are to be employed to rid the island of its unwelcome visitor there was diversity of opinion. One old gentleman, who sat near the reporter on the car up from Prince's Bay station, thought that a hundred and fifty well-armed men might oust the ninety policemen who have possession of Seguine's Point, provided they could first get the United States revenue cutter *Cuyahoga* out of the way; and he was quite sure that a Committee of Staten Islanders, who are said to have gone to Washington, would return with orders in their pockets for the transfer of the cutter to other waters. Another Richmond County man, a farmer who dwells near the Point, asserted that no Committee had been sent to the Capital. He wanted to make no fight, except in the Courts; he was sure that the law had forbidden the erection of quarantine buildings within a mile of the Staten Island shore, and in sincerity he expected to eject the police by order of a competent Court. In the shore villages hostility to the police occupation of Seguine's Point, was more marked than elsewhere, and there was much talk about the mass-meting of citizens which is to be held in the village of Richmond on Tuesday afternoon.

Had the reporter made no inquiry respecting the proposed mass-meeting outside the knots of politicians which discussed the subject in New-Brighton, Riverside and Clifton yesterday, he might have inferred that the meeting is intended to be a mob, and that the leaders intended to march at midnight upon the quarantine grounds and destroy the buildings there; but a little inquiry among men who had not permitted their temper to run away with their brains, brought out the fact that the managers of the meeting propose merely to embrace a fine opportunity to make a little political capital. The politicians have taken pains to impress the islanders with the conviction that the quarantine on Seguine's Point is to be a permanent institution; that if the State authorities are suffered to use it for quarantine purposes one year, they will fasten themselves on the island and convert Richmond County into a lazaretto for the city for all time to come.

THE POLICE,

of course, are desirous of ascertainin g precisely what the islanders intend to do. They are prepared to withstand any attack, and are not to be caught napping. Their sentinels are constantly on post, and the irruption of any considerable number of outsiders would be occasion for a signal bringing a broadside out of the *Cuyahoga*. The Police are pleasantly quartered in the old candle factory on the grounds, and have made themselves quite at home. The roster of the force is as follows:

Capt. GEORGE M. WALLING.
Capt. MELLON T. HOLBROOK.
Sergt. JOHN H. FOLLY.
Sergt. JOHN MANGIN.
Sergt. DANIEL FERLY.
Sergt. GEORGE C. BABCOCK.

Patrolmen Fitzmorris, Powell, Wersebe, Martin, Laughlin, Kinnehan, Moore, Kilbride, Lonsdale, McCarthy, Carson, Dunn, Gallagher, J. Connor, Briede, Hudson, Cummings, McFall, Hawkes, O'Rorke, Walters, Hildebrand, Pigots, McCornick, Oates, O'Neal, Kavanagh, Bowe, Sullivan, Little, Meeder, Keelling, Hirner, Delienoy, Thompson, Berghold, Willoughby, Coleman, Sims, Linden, Hays, Corrigan, Worden, Farrell, Foster, Butman, Heany, Reynolds, Griffin, Irwin, Byrnes, Shey, Mullane, Smith, Cassidy, Illey, Walker, Wolfe, Travis, Bourdett, Quin, Blake, Donnelly, John Wood, Goodell, Maloney, Fay, Walsh, Langlin, McGurck, Jeremiah Wood, Swartz, Connor, Spencer, Raynard, Merscrean, McCarthy, Clinchy, Martin, Kellum, River, Lamy, Mead, and Doorman Killilea, of Police Headquarters.

Capt. WALLING was absent on a trip to Keyport to get supplies at the time of the reporter's visit, yesterday, and to Capt. HOLBROOK, who was in command, the TIMES is indebted for courtesies.

A RAPID SURVEY.

No new buildings have been erected on the grounds; but the barracks from Hart's Island are soon to be sent down. Meantime the laborers who have been employed by Mr. PIERCE, the Health Board's foreman of workmen, have been busied in preparing the large fire-proof edifices on the grounds for the reception of cots and immigrants. The great three-story candle factory, a building of about forty by ninety feet in area, with large fire-proof furnace and engine buildings attached, has been cleansed and whitewashed, and a glance at its second floor, looking out over the lower Bay and taking the fresh breeze in from the sea, might almost tempt a visitor to wish himself one of its occupants.

The workmen found a vast quantity of rubbish in the yard surrounding the buildings which have been taken, and this they have carted off to the beach, at a distance of about a thousand feet from the Quarantine inclosure. If the islanders wish to make a bonfire of it where it lies, and can get to it by way of the beach as the eastward of the Quarantine buildings, they can do so without danger to anybody.

About two hundred yards up the beach, to the eastward of the Quarantine inclosure, and near the ruins of the old Quarantine building, is the new cemetery. Four enormous graves were open yesterday, prepared for the midnight visit of the floating hearse from the hospital ship. About a hundred bodies have been interred here, and there is room for another hundred —room which the Quarantine officers may be required soon to fill, if the transfer of passengers from the floating coffins in the Bay be not made at once. The graves were marked by plain white slabs, bearing numbers, but not a name. The names of the occupants are recorded at the Quarantine office. As might be supposed, the midnight burial parties have not made an ornamental place of sepulture. The ground is not fenced, the fresh earth on the graves which were filled on Saturday night was not even smoothed, and the general appearance was repulsive. Now that the grounds are held by a strong force of Metropolitan policemen, why should the burials be made under the cover of darkness, and why should the burial parties not take some pains to decently cover and turf the graves?

The *Cuyahoga's* guns cover the road which any attacking party must take to reach the Police, and a signal from any of the Police sentinels would set them bellowing instanter. It is, however, presumed that Capt. FAUNCE will have no occasion to burn any powder in the vicinity of his present anchorage, and that all the bluster about "preventing the erection of quarantine buildings or the use of the island for any quarantine purpose whatever," so conspicuously printed on the posters calling the mass meeting on Tuesday, will end in smoke.

GEN. SCOTT.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Westcott.

Rev. Dr. WESTCOTT, Pastor of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, in Forty-second-street, near Seventh-avenue, delivered a discourse last evening upon the life and public services of Gen. SCOTT. The reverend speaker was long a personal friend and ardent admirer of the renowned soldier. The Church was crowded to its utmost capacity with attentive and interested listeners. Services were commenced by singing of the 100th hymn—"My country 'tis of Thee"—followed by prayer. Dr. WESTCOTT prefaced his remarks by saying: it had always been his practice, in the case of the death of any of our great public men, to notice the occurrence in a sermon. To-night, he said, the death of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT claims our attention. I will take as a motto, it cannot be called a text, the last part of the 19th verse of the 2d Samuel—"How are the mighty fallen." I simply use it to-night to express my views in regard to our lamented chieftain. The life of Gen. SCOTT is interwoven intimately with the history of this country for the past fifty years, but more particularly with its military history. For forty years he has been a prominent officer in the service, and most of that time the first and greatest. He possessed all the requisites to make him a great man and a great General. He was possessed of great daring. I doubt if from the time he first joined the army at New-Orleans up to the time of his death he ever knew what physical fear was. He was possessed of great energy of character, and allowed no obstacles to overcome his plans. He never entered upon his work with a divided mind; he first ascertained what he wanted to do, and then did it. His zeal in the prosecution of his work knew no bounds. He was quick in his perceptions, readily seizing upon every advantage of time and situation which could redound to his success. He was a strict disciplinarian, exacting from one and all the strictest compliance with military rules and etiquette. On one occasion, he was detailed to pass a sentinel on duty without acknowledging the customary salutation which the soldier had given him. The General immediately sent for the officer, and after lecturing him upon the respect due from officers to soldiers, informed him that he would allow him just twenty minutes in which to repass the sentinel and render to him that courtesy which was his due. Failing in this he would prefer charges against him and have him arraigned before a court-martial. The officer hastened to comply with the General's instructions and made ample reparation to the soldier. Gen. SCOTT himself was exceedingly particular in observing the etiqu